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Union Accepts Offer Rejected by Rank-and-File

JOHANNESBURG - Black miners in South Africa called off their strike Sunday after failing to gain more pay from white employ-

Cyril Ramaphosa, who led the three-week strike by more than 300,000 miners, denied that it was a Pleat and said the action - the country's biggest industrial strike -had laid the foundation for more

He said miners would begin returning to work Sunday night, ending the stoppage that has severely disrupted gold and coal fields, which form the backbone of the South African economy.

Settlement of the costly and violent dispute was announced after more than three hours of talks between the Chamber of Mines. grouping the big six mining companies, and union leaders.

A Chamber of Mines spokesman said mine owners had not improved on a package rejected by the union last Wednesday. That package offered higher holiday pay and death benefits but stuck to wage rises of between 15 and 23.4 percent, increases that have already been implemented.

The president of the chamber, Naas Steenkamp, said: "I am very thappy to say we have a settlement with the National Union of

By Julian Nundy

PARIS—It was another statistic

International Herold Tribune

earning headline play in the slow

though the target figure of an aver-

age 2.1 babies per woman of child-

The 2.1 figure, which makes an

allowance for infant mortality, is

the number of babies each woman

would need to have in her lifetime

to keep the population at its cur-

ament level of around 55 million.

Council of Europe, based in Stras-

bearing age was still far off.

or unemployment.

10.7

or server

Vital French Statistic:

779,000 Babies in '86



Naas Steenkamp announcing the end of the black miners' strike on Sunday.

Mineworkers. They have decided to call off the strike."

Mr. Ramaphosa, 34, the union's general secretary, said at a news conference later that the strike had demonstrated the miners' determination to fight for a living wife. "We don't see this as a defeat," he said. "The chamber has not won

and we have not lost." Mr. Ramanhosa said the union agreed to the settlement because it believed that the mining companies "were bent on dismissing all work-

ers from the mines." Angle American Corp., the com-Dany worst hit by the strike, said it would rehire 40,000 miners it dismissed during the dispute - if their jobs were still available. It has hired an undisclosed number of replacement workers.

"Some jobs have been lost," See STRIKE, Page 6

Warns 'Traitors'

Praises Ramos: Military Hunts Rebel Leader

By Keith B. Richburg

Washington Post Service MANILA — President Corazon C. Aquino on Sunday branded leaders of an unsuccessful coup as "traitors and murderers," and she warned that the attempt "taught them a bitter lesson."

"We shall teach them again if they want it," she added. Making a previously planned appearance at a military camp in Mamila to mark the Hero's Day holiday, Mrs. Aquino said the 20-hour

military rebellion that claimed

more than 30 lives on Friday was a

direct attempt to assassinate her. "The aim of the rebels was clearly to kill the president and her family," Mrs. Aquino said. "The size and ruthlessness of the attack, the treachery that marked it, the brutality of the rebels who fired on civilians, and the timing," she added, "proves beyond a doubt their murderous intentions."

The leader of the rebellion, Colonel Gregorio Honasan, continued to elude a massive military manhunt after escaping from the rebel soldiers' stronghold while it was under heavy bombardment by loyal government troops.

Mrs. Aquino praised the military officers who crushed the rebellion. specifically the armed forces chief of staff, General Fidel V. Ramos. who has now sided with the president to defuse or crush five coup attempts from within the restless military.

General Ramos has been criticized by some outspoken soldiers and officers for being more loyal to Mrs. Aguino than to the institution of the armed forces, and the rebels who launched last week's rebellion were demanding his removal.

General Ramos has tread a delicate line in trying to counter the interests of some hard-line officers after 15 years of martial rule under who have long advocated a coup. When Colonel Horasan and his a military revolt that removed him followers were angling for a coup and received worldwide acclaim. last November, General Ramos defused it when he and some generals agreed to present Mrs. Aquino a letter listing the military's grievances. They included a demand for



President Corazon C. Aquino with Defense Secretary Rafael M. Ileto, left, and General Fidel V. Ramos, military chief of staff, in prayers Sunday for victims of the coup attempt.

Inside the Military, Gun vs. Gun Philippines Still Struggling to Maintain Civilian Control

By Seth Mydans New York Times Service MANILA — The rebellion by

disaffected soldiers reflects a deep discontent within the Philippine military that has erupted in a series of threats and coup attempts throughout the tenure of President Corazon C. Aquino. It demonstrates the difficulty the

nation has faced in subordinating the armed forces to civilian control Ferdinand E. Marcos, followed by The fact that the bulk of the

armed forces supported the government on Friday, despite any discontent the members might share with the rebels, was a signal of a basic acceptance of civilian rule.

"It is the myth they used to But after the bloodshed of Friday, the possibility remained of even deeper rifts within a divided armed forces. Ever since the revolt in February 1986 that helped boost Mrs.

NEWS ANALYSIS Aquino to power, elements in the military have been restive, seeking

greater political influence and complaining that they are not respected by the government. Friday's events, in which Philip-

changes of fire for the first time, they were prepared to die defendwere seen as a turning point. "The myth is gone — the myth that soldiers won't shoot at soldiers." said a woman who watched

neers are narrow. the fighting at Camp Aguinaldo,

frighten us," she said, referring to threats that a divided armed forces, rather than fighting among themselves, would turn on the civilian government In a constitutional plebiscite last

February, the armed forces went against a nationwide trend and voted against a charter that was viewed as a symbol of Mrs. Aquino's rule.

On Friday, for the first time, the military as a whole demonstrated that although many members may pine soldiers engaged in serious ex- be anhappy with her government.

The perspectives of the muti-

Men like Colonel Gregorio Honasan, who has led several moves

Iraqi Planes Hit Kharg Island in 2d Day of Raids

By John Kifner

CAIRO - Iraq, reopening the "tanker war" in the Gulf, bombed Iranian offshore oil sites Sunday for a second day, its communiques said, hitting two more "large naval targets," the usual phrase for oil tankers. The renewed bombing attacks, after a six-week lull, appeared to doom any hope of a United Nations-sponsored cease-fire and raised the specter of Iranian retaliation as U.S. warships were increasingly drawn into the

A heavily guarded convoy of six U.S. Navy ships and two reflagged Kuwaiti tankers slipped through the Strait of Hormuz into the Gulf on Sunday in the strongest display Israel Cabinet

of U.S. firepower thus far. The U.S. Navy is assembling a fleet of at least 46 warships in the Gulf area. France and Britain are Scraps Lavi also sending additional naval forces into the area.

Hours before the U.S.-escorted convoy ventured into the Gulf, after having been delayed for days by high winds and sandstorms, the Iragis launched new raids against Iran's major oil installation at

Kharg Island. An Iraqi military communique Sunday morning said that a "very fighter jet, which was meant to large naval target," which generally means a supertanker, had been hit. serve as Israel's main advanced An announcement by a military spokesman Sunday evening said a

"large naval target" had been hit by warplanes at 7:30 P.M. local time. Baghdad broke a 45-day de facto cease-fire Saturday with attacks on offshore installations that left an Iranian tanker ablaze. President Saddam Hussein of Iraq, in a radio address Saturday night announcing the resumption of attacks on Iran's

oil shipping, declared: "From now on we will strike them in the sea and destroy all the economic arteries which finance their aggression."

Foreign Minister Ali Akbar Velayati of Iran warned Sunday that Tehran might respond by attacking shipping or anything else that supported the Iraqi war effort.

"No doubt Iran will not leave these attacks unanswered, and Iran's retaliation may also include facilities which equip Iraq and beef up its war machine," Mr. Velayati said in a measage to the UN secretary-general, Javier Pèrez de Cuéllar. The message was reported by the official Iranian news agency.

The newspaper of Iran's ruling fundamentalist clergymen, apparently referring to the U.S. reflag-

savings to purchase U.S. F-16 combat jets and to develop other advanced weapons systems requested by the Israeli army.

Almost all of the \$1.5 billion that has been spent up until now on developing the Lavi was provided by the United States, but several billion dollars more would have been needed to produce the plane by the mid-1990s.

Fighter Plane

By Thomas L. Friedman

New York Times Service

cabinet voted Sunday to halt devel-

opment of its home-grown Lavi

By a 12-11 vote, the cabinet de-

cided to adopt a proposal by For-

eign Minister Shimon Peres to

scrap the Lavi fighter program, be-

gun seven years ago, and to use the

combat aircraft for the 1990s.

JERUSALEM — The Israeli

A slim majority of the cabinet was finally convinced to abandon the Lavi after the Reagan administration, as well as Israel's Finance Ministry, Defense Ministry, army and air force all came out openly against the project because they concluded that it was uneconomical and would have devoured the military budget.

In Washington, a State Department spokesman, Rudi Boone, quoted by The Associated Press, said: "We recognize that this was a difficult decision for Israel but is See LAVI, Page 2

Kiosk

NASA Tests **Booster Rocket**

BRIGHAM CITY, Utah (UPI) - The first redesigned shuttle booster rocket shot a jet of flame across the desert Sunday in a test that revealed no obvious evidence of the kind of joint failure that doomed Challenger 19 months ago.

The trial lasted two minutes as planned, but NASA officials said it would take at least two weeks of analysis and internal examination to confirm that the rocket's O-ring joints withshood the pressure and heat.



French vineyards are attracting foreign investors looking for profit and glamour. Page 7.

GENERAL NEWS

■ Realism tempers U.S-Soviet hopes for a missile pact. Page 2. ■ The United States will deny visas to would-be immigrants who test positive for the AIDS

Page 3. BUSINESS/FINANCE

dent from attending a universi-Page 9. ty in Rochester. A Chinese bank became the first to issue shares since the takeover by the Communists in Page 7.

Eastman Kodak used its in-

fluence to bar a Japanese stu-

bourg, said the latest French report showed only that "the downswing is a little bit less than before." Prominent press coverage of the new figures reflected an official

me figure did not relate to inflation concern about the French outhrate that can be traced to World War II. France's early defeat by the Ger-It was babies, 1.84 French babies mans is often blamed on the shortage of young men to fight, a conse-France's National Institute of quence of World War L in which Demographic Studies said in its an-1.35 million French soldiers, who nual report that the number of bawould have fathered the new generhies born in the country had risen ation, were killed. Only Imperial for the third successive year, al-Russia lost more, with 1.7 million deaths, while the entire British Em-

pire lost 900,000. After de Gaulle became president in 1959, bringing his vivid memories of both wars, family allowances were raised to encourage the French to reproduce - a couple with two children today-collects more than 1,200 francs (\$200) a Rolf Benkert, a demographer at the month until the first is considered to be an adult and has left home.

Now, according Mr. Benkert, "if you have 12 children, you can have a fine life without a job." Under de Gaulle, France reached a triumphant figure of 2.9 babies per childbearing woman in

In the 1960s, such was the obsession with the birthrate that a baby girl was feted and showered with gifts as the country's 50 millionth

The government-inspired jubilation ended abruptly when embarrassing new calculations showed that the original sums were wrong, that the celebration was premature and that France was still several hundred thousand people short of 50 million.

However, some demographers say that France's concern about the birthrate is not just the preserve of politicians but that ordinary citizens feel it too.

"The Germans join the Greens and get worried about the environment whereas the French don't See BIRTHS, Page 6



The official finish photo, with Johnson trailed, from right, by Lewis of the U.S., Stewart of Jamaica, Christie of Britain and Kovacs of Hungary.

Johnson Sets 100-Meter World Mark

The Associated Press

ROME - Ben Johnson, a Canadian, ran the 100-meter race in 9.83 seconds Sunday to set a world record at the World Track and Field championships.

In beating Carl Lewis of the United States by two meters (six a a half feet), Johnson stripped a tenth of a second off the mark set four years ago by Calvin Smith, an American, Lewis matched Smith's time of 9.93.

Johnson had a step on the field five meters into the race, and even Lewis's renowned finishing spurt could not catch him. Lewis, the defending champion who had lowered his own meet record to 10.03 in the semifinals, gave a look and gesture of disappointment at the finish.

He chased after Johnson, extending his hand; Johnson appeared not to notice, and Lewis slapped him on the back in congratulations. Twice more, Lewis offered his congratulations as the cheers continued. Finally, Johnson shook hands. (Page 13.)

A New U.S. Drug Picture: Waning in Middle Class, Growing Among Poor

By Peter Ketr New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Americans generally appear to be turning away from the use of interviews with drug experts around the and early 1980s."

with illegal drugs; the other in the America of the poor, where, amid hopelessness and lack of education, people will suffer the worst consequences of cocaine, heroin and AIDS.

medicine at Yale University. "The question we must be asking now is not why people take drugs, but why do ing picture of drug use in the United people stop," Dr. Musto said. "In the States that, they say, carries a mixed mesinner city, the factors that counterbalance sage of hope for the well-off and despair drug use - family, employment, status for the poor. Their conclusions include: within the community - often are not . With the exception of heroin and

there. It is harder for people with nothing crack among the poor, the use of illegal to say no to drugs."

concern among drug experts has been caine. poor face mounting deaths and an ever was dropping or remaining stable, cobleaker future because of drug abuse, caine grew widely in popularity throughaccording to government statistics and out the United States in the late 1970s

Findings from two major federal stud-What may be emerging, some believe, ics on drug use show that in the last few is a tale of two drug problems: one in years, better-educated young people have middle-class America, which may be over been reducing their use of cocaine and the worst of a 20-year mass experiment other drugs. Meanwhile, the least-educated have increasingly used cocaine.

Experts caution that their conclusions are tentative and that the rise of a new drug or the appearance of other unpredictable factors could easily upset current "We are dealing with two different trends. And, whatever the trends, they worlds here," said Dr. David F. Musto, a say, drug use is so widespread that it will professor of psychiatry and history of remain a problem in all sectors of society for years to come.

drugs in the nation appears to have poor. In recent years, the focus of greatest peaked, including snorting powdered co-

the people turning away from drugs are the drug issue may become less visible to ued or have increased their drug use.

concern that as the casualties of drug illegal drugs, but, at the same time, the cocaine, for while the use of other drugs Federally financed studies show that abuse shift increasingly into the gherro, began in about 1965.

the most educated and affluent. The many Americans and receive less attenpoorest and least-educated have contin- tion from government. Dr. Mitchell S. Rosenthal, the presi-• Crack, a smokable form of cocaine, dent of Phoenix House, the operator of has largely remained a poor people's drug treatment centers in New York and

'It is harder for people with nothing to say no to

- Dr. David F. Musto of Yale University

drug. Its rise in the past two years has had California, said: "In the heroin crisis of devastating effects on poor neighborhoods, but it has failed to make the same inroads into the middle class. However, they point to a newly emerg-

 The most deadly impact of illegal drug use is probably yet to come, as tens of thousands of intravenous drug users, their sexual partners and their children contract acquired immune deficiency

pressure on legislatures and Congress.

There is a danger that if they feel less of a threat, the resources won't stay with the

Statistics indicate that outside of the poorest neighborhoods, the nation's 20year affair with illegal drugs is on the

According to the National Institute on Drug Abuse, marijuana use peaked in 1978, and by 1985, seven out of 10 high school seniors believed marijuana use to be harmful. Young people's use of hallucinogens, like LSD, and PCP, or "angel dust," has fallen since 1979 as well.

A survey conducted for the National Institute on Drug Abuse by the University of Michigan Institute for Social Research asked high school seniors what drugs other than marijuana they had used the previous month.

the late 1960s and again with crack in It found that in 1986, seniors of all recent years it was the threat to the mideconomic backgrounds were using drugs die- and upper-middle-class kids that put less than seniors in 1981.

syndrome. Most of those people will be widespread drug use in historic cycles. nation's southern border and was appear-From 1885 to 1920, the United States ing in urban areas in the new smokable Several drug treatment experts voiced experienced an epidemic of narcotics use, form of crack; from 1982 to 1986, the Dr. Musto argues that a similar epidemic number of deaths and emergency room reports involving cocaine quadrupled.

> For a time, experts feared that the pellet form of cocaine, which causes addiction much more quickly than cocaine powder, would spread to all segments of society, including the middle-class and the affluent, who were using powdered cocaine. It now appears that the growth of crack has leveled off in New York and many other cities around the country, law enforcement and treatment officials say.

There is still evidence of middle-class crack use with severe consequences for those who have become addicted.

Perhaps the most dire vision of the future concerns the intravenous users of heroin, a drug that has remained predominantly the preserve of the inner-city

While the number of addicts around What confused the situation last year the nation has remained relatively stable, was cocaine, whose use had been rising there has been an alarming rise in the since the late 1970s. By last year, the proportion of addicts exposed to the Some scholars say societies experience white powder was flooding across the AIDS virus from the sharing of needles.

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Realism Tempers U.S.-Soviet Hopes for Missile Pact

By R.W. Apple Jr. New York Times Service

WASHINGTON - It was a typically languid August, and there was none of the electricity in the damp Washington air that usually marks historic moments, but there seems little doubt that such a juncture was reached last week. Suddenly, it became highly likely that the United States and Soviet Union would agree before the year is out to destroy, for the first time, significant parts of their immense stockpiles of nuclear weapons.

To the superpowers' earlier agreement to eliminate all of their medium- and shorterrange missiles in Europe were added two new elements: a fresh United States proposal in Geneva on Tuesday, reducing the number of on-site inspections each side could demand, and an announcement on Wednesday by Chancellor Helmut Kohl that West Germany would be willing to dismantle its 72 nuclear-tipped Pershing-1A missiles.

"We can wrap up an agreement on intermediate-range nuclear missiles promptly." President Ronald Reagan said in a speech in Los Angeles. And in Moscow, Gennadi I. Gerasimov, the Foreign Ministry spokesman, welcomed both developments, commenting that "the situation has changed for the better."

If neither side sounded euphoric, if there was little rolling of drums and crashing of

cymbals in either capital, this reflected clear retaliation against United States citdeep-seated hostility and suspicion on both ies. sides, plus the knowledge that a treaty and the summit conference at which it would be signed represent only a single step toward what Mr. Reagan called "enduring change in the postwar standoff."

In Europe, moreover, some political and

NEWS ANALYSIS

military leaders view the rush toward a treaty with concern: the idea for deployment of the American missiles that are now to be destroyed came, after all, from Helmut Schmidt, the former West German

Now the fear, shared in part by the former NATO commander. General Bernard W. Rogers, is that Europe will be left with conventional defenses outgunned by superior Soviet forces and with uncertainties about American willingness to risk self-destruction by coming to Europe's de-

They suggest that while it seems reasonable that Washington would use the missiles now based in Europe to defend by the Senate. against any Soviet incursion. Europeans cans would fire strategic, or longer-range, plies of strategic, long-range missiles, Europe's behalf. The reason is that an and which the Russians could position so

With similar reasoning, Henry A. Kissinger warned last week that the proposed treaty would ultimately drive a wedge between Europe and the United States.

But the West European man in the street, as a minister in one European government put it recently, "wants a treaty almost as badly as he wants his August holiday." That sentiment clearly made Mr. Kohl

uncomfortable about seeming to stand in the way of an agreement between Moscow and Washington, and it will make it easier for Mikhail S. Gorbachev, the Soviet leader, to convince the West Europeans, as he is attempting to do, that the next logical step is equal reductions in conventional weaponry. That procedure, as Washington repeatedly points out, would institutionalize the present Soviet edge in tanks and other eround forces.

Some American conservatives insist that a treaty as contemplated is unacceptable without elimination of Soviet conventional superiority, and this argument may form the basis of an attempt to block ratification

Any new treaty will do nothing to reduce consider it much less likely that the Ameri- or limit the superpowers' extensive supnuclear weapons at the Soviet Union on which are the ones they aim at each other, almost certain consequence would be nu- as to hit Western Europe as well.

Then there is the longstanding anxiety in some Western circles about the possibility of rapprochement between West and East Germany, which would effectively neutralize the Bonn government.

Some commentators saw a hint of that in suggestions that one reason for Mr. Kohl's announcement was his determination to do nothing to spoil the long-awaited visit of Erich Honecker, the first trip to West Germany by an East German head of state.

Nevertheless, an arms control agreement would fundamentally alter the tenor of relations between the Soviet Union and the United States, easing the sense of confrontation that has predominated during the Reagan presidency, and perhaps making possible further arms control measures.

It would also bring substantial political benefits to both Mr. Reagan and Mr. Gorbachev. The president, who has built his political career on strenuous anti-communism, has come to see a missile treaty as a guarantee of his "place in history," to use a favorite White House phrase.

More immediately, a treaty and summit meeting would distract attention from the congressional report on the Iran-contra affair. For Mr. Gorbachev, a treaty would permit the diversion of scarce resources from arms to the stagnant Soviet economy and help persuade Western Europe to open new sources of Western technology and

time tear gas was fired.

By Glenn Frankel

Washington Post Service

and espionage trial of Mordechai

cian who revealed Israeli atomic

weapons secrets to a London news-

The authorities barred journal

ists, boarded up the windows of the

room where the trial is being held

and hammered canvas over the

lic view, brought in a police van

tition of an incident in December.

when Mr. Vanunu alleged in a mes-

sage scrawled on the palm of his

hand that he had been kidnapped

by Israeli agents in Rome and

Israeli officials have denied that

Officials said the measures sur-

rounding the trial were necessary to

protect state secrets, but Mr. Van-

"The state has a history of para-

said outside the courthouse. "The

brought to Israel against his will.

Mr. Vanunu was kept from pub-

back entrance.

paper, opened Sunday in secret.

Whenever the police seemed to Vanunu, the former nuclear techni-

vanced avionic systems that could hours before the trial started. It was

• Israel will make an immediate Mr. Vanunu was abducted but

A letter from the Reagan admin- unu's lawyer. Avigdor Feldman

dustry's role in the production of he was returned to Israel.

istration was delivered Saturday to disputed that claim.

JERUSALEM — The treason

'Sabbath War' Heats Up

In Jerusalem Streets

By Thomas L. Friedman

New York Times Service

licemen broke up demonstrations

over the weekend by hundreds of

Orthodox Jews protesting the

showing of movies on Friday

nights. Bursts of tear gas fired by

the police wafted through Jerusa-

dren gathered at 12 intersections

leading out of Mea Shearim, the

Orthodox quarter of Jerusalem, at

dusk Saturday. They shook their

fists, spat and shouted "Sabbath,

Sabbath!" at passing motorists,

who were driving before the end of

At each intersection police officers - armed with tear gas, night-

sticks and water cannon - stood

guard, making certain that the pro-

testers, led by their rabbis, did not

groups of 300 to 400 demonstrators

surged into the streets and began

throwing stones and screaming

"Nazis!" and "Get out of this

fear that the crowd was about to get

out of control, they opened up with

tear gas and hoses, which sprayed

water mixed with a green dye not

engineer and the staunchest advo- be used by a future generation of an apparent effort to avoid a repe-

ble Israeli participation in the de-

velopment and production of the

Mr. Peres, however, describing effort to increase Israel Aircraft In- have offered no explanation of how

the current model of F-16s, which

probably will be purchased by Isra-

Israeli officials. It urged termina-

• The Defense Ministry is to al- tion of the Lavi, government nois on the issue," Mr. Feldman

It appeared that some of the chil-

Police officials in Yongin, 50

miles (80 kilometers) south of

Seoul, said the cult leader had per-

el in the near future.

Mrs. Park, officials said.

sale to tourists.

Israel is to begin discussion

easily removed from clothing.

country!" at the police.

The Likud ministers held to The decision prompted Moshe state-owned Israel Aircraft Indus- with whitewashed windows that

"This is a decision that is so with U.S. officials regarding possi-

can take responsibility for it," Mr. next generation of the F-16.

fighter planes.

these views right through the voting Arens, a Likud minister-without- tries to continue developing ad- entered the compound nearly two

try to move out of Mea Shearim. But at several intersections

the Sabbath at sundown.

Crowds of men, women and chil-

JERUSALEM — Israeli riot po-

Libya Claims It Killed 460 In Battle for Aozou Oasis

PARIS — Libya said Sunday that its forces had killed 460 Chadian troops and wounded 877 in retaking the border village of Aczou, handing Chad its first major defeat in a campaign to end Libyan occupation of its northern territo-

The Libyan press agency, JANA. monitored by the British Broadcasting Corp., said Chadians scattered by the fighting were coming out of the sun-baked Tibesti mountains in central Africa to surrender. After heavy fighting Friday, Lib-

yan soldiers hoisted their flag over Aozou, in the disputed region on the border between the two countries, JANA said. The Libyans had lost control of

the oasis Aug. 8 and were beater back in two subsequent attempts to retake it before the battle Friday in the Aozou strip, a 1,000-mile by 70mile (1,600-kilometer by 115-kilometer) territory annexed by Colonel Moammar Gadhafi in 1973.

er a victory for the 18th anniversary of the Sept. 1, 1969, revolution that brought him to power.

Chad refused to admit defeat. It said its troops were still in positions around the village, 940 miles north of the capital, Ndjamena.

The Chadian authorities said Each time the police let loose fighting continued Sunday with with the hoses the crowds scattered Libyan fighters bombarding the into side streets. At one intersec-Aozou region and other towns furtion, a small crowd of nonreligious ther south, including Faya-Lar-Jerusalemites gathered behind the geau, an oasis 500 miles north of police barricades and cheered each

A BBC correspondent at the Some of the Orthodox from Mea scene, Kieran Cook, said earlier Shearim came out individually and engaged the spectators in sidewalk that Libyan troops had recaptured Aozou and driven out Chadian The clashes were the latest in the

"Sabbath War," which began sevmore, defied a city ordinance and troops overran the town on Friday Popular Revolutionary Alliance, opened for business on Friday and were pursuing Chadian forces. (UPI, Reuters)

security is exaggerated. There's no

reason to hide him and not let the

public see his face. I think that all

these security regulations put a

stigma on my client that he is a

dangerous person, someone the

Mr. Feldman said he made two

motions to the three-judge panel at

the first five-hour session: that the

charges be dismissed because Mr.

Vanunu was brought back to Israel

illegally and that the defendant's

confession be rejected because it

unit that investigates serious

crimes, and three members of Shin

Bet, Israel's internal security ser-

the judges to open at least parts of

treason and espionage. He is ac-

roccan-born Israeli could face the

death penalty, although his prose-

cutors have indicated they will seek

Relying on information smuggled out of the country by Mr.

Vanunu, The Sunday Times of

London reported last fall that Isra-

a life sentence instead.

Mr. Feldman said he had asked

Mr. Vanunu faces two counts of

public should not see."

was made under duress.

Israeli Nuclear Worker

Goes on Trial for Treason

refuge in the Iranian Embassy in Paris in June after refusing to appear for questioning about a series of bombings in the city last year that killen 1.3 persons. The embassy has been under police siege, as has the French at Compiled by Our Staff From Disputches Embassy in Tehran, since France broke ties in July 17. In its Monday edition. Le Point printed extracts from a letter dated

Jan. 10, 1985, from the Paris police director, Cuy Fouget to the Interior Ministry, asking for Mr. Gordies expulsion with "absolute urgency" because he was part of a group suspected of preparing "terrorist action" The ministry, under the previous Socialist administration, did not act

WORLD BRIEFS

Paris Had 1985 Warning on Iraman

PARIS (Reuters) — The Paris police sought to have Wahid Charles the Iranian interpreter at the center of a crisis in French-Iranian terrations.

Mr. Gordji started a two-month diplomatic stand-off when the took

expelled in 1985, according to the newsmagazine Le Point

Italy Sets Conditions for Elba Inmate

PORTO AZZURRO, Italy (Reuters) - The Italian government Sunday that it would only consider concessions over prison condime for six armed convicts if they immediately released 28 hostages they have held since Tuesday.

After a four-hour emergency meeting in Rome on the prison siego the island of Elba, an official statement said the government had out letting the convicts go free. The statement said the participants . meeting had discussed in principle assurances to the six convicts that be moved to prisons nearer their homes and not be transferred to priwhere they could be in danger of personal or political vendettas. But it said the government would only consider such concessions if hostages were released immediately and the convicts agreed to be trifor the revolt, accepting whatever additional punishments were imposi-The prisoners are all convicted billers serving life or long-term sentence

Contras Down Nicaraguan Helicopte

MANAGUA (AP) — A Nicaraguan Defense Ministry community the battle gave the Libyan leadhas said that two officers and four soldiers were killed in the crash military helicopter shot down by anti-Sandinist rebels. The communique issued Saturday said seven persons aboard helicopter were missing and eight, including the pilot and co-pilot.

The Soviet-made helicopter was hit by a U.S.-made Redeve misnear the village of La Vigia, 125 miles (about 200 kilometers) north Managua, the ministry said.

Peru Rebels Kill Head of a State Firm

LIMA (Reuters) - Guerrillas believed to be from the Maoist Shiming Path organization have ambushed the head of a Peruvian state compakilling him and a bodyguard and wounding his wife and three children.

They said Rodrigo Franco Montes, 30, executive president of EN: the staple food importer, died in a hospital Saturday about 90 minus after the attack by eight guertilles using submachine guns and stickdynamite. The bodyguard, Hugo Ortiz Palomino, was killed instantiv the attack outside the Franco home.

Mr. Franco's wife, Cecilia, 31, and daughter, Carolina, 8, were recover Mr. Cook's report from Aozou ing from bullet wounds in the neck and legs while two other children eral months ago when two movie was the first independent confir- Rodrigo, 7, and Alonso, 5, were slightly injured by dynamite blasts. theaters, later followed by two mation of Libya's claim that its police said. Mr. Franco was a member of the governing American

Sihanouk Calls for More Rebel Unity

BELITNG (AP) - The Cambodian resistance leader. Prince Norodian Sihanouk, called Sunday for greater unity within his fractious and Vietnam coalition but did not say if he intended to resume act. leadership.

He spoke at a banquet given by Chinese officials to honor him and two other Cambodian resistance leaders, Son Sann and Khieu Samphan. The three arrived in Beijing on Saturday for a meeting of their Chine backed resistance coalition. Vietnam invaded Cambodia in 1978 at established a government there under Heng Samrin.

The meeting is the first by the three Cambodians since May, who Prince Sihanouk, angered over alleged attacks by Khieu Samphan Khmer Rouge on Cambodian refugees, took a one-year "leave of all sence" from his post as coalition president. At the banquet, he said the the coalition must "continue to strengthen its unity and light staunchis." adding, "There is no other way."

Lebanese Guerrillas Reported Killed

TEL AVIV (Reuters) - Israeli troops have killed four Shirte Mosley guerrillas in a clash north of Israel's self-declared security zone southern Lebanon, the Israeli ermy said. An announcement said there were no Israeli casualties in the clash on

Saturday, just north of the village of Yater.

Four prosecution witnesses ap-"Israeli forces conducting searches to determine the launching site of peared, according to a statement Katyusha fire and guerrilla attacks against Israel discerned a guerrilla released by the Justice Ministry. squad in the area," an official announcement said. "The forces opened fire and killed them." The clash came after Israel reported last week that They were Deputy Police Commander Shimon Savir, head of the Katyusha rockets fired from Lebanon had landed in its Galilee region.

For the Record

Five retired New York police officers marched with Irish Republican Army sympathizers in Bundoran, Ireland, on Saturday to commemora; the deaths of 10 hunger strikers six years ago. It was the fourth consec. tive year that representatives of the New York police department's Emerald Society Pipe Band took part in the march.

Albania has welcomed a decision by Greece to lift a technical state of war that has existed between the neighboring countries for more than 40 cused of conveying secret information that could assist enemies of the years. Greece announced the decision on Friday. state of Israel and of doing so with Undercover police officers arrested Satnam Singh Baba and Harjinder the intent of harming state security. Singh Jinda, the two most wanted Sikh militants in India, on Sunday after

If convicted, the 33-year-old Mo- a gun battle in New Delhi, officials said.

32 South Koreans Die in Cult Murder-Suicide Pact

portfolio who is an aeronautical

cate of the Lavi in the cabinet, to

wrong and its implications so nega-

tive that I simply do not feel that I

the vote as "an unbearably difficult

decision," said his plan would

maintain the strength of the Israeli

Besides halting the Lavi develop-

locate \$100 million a year for the sources said.

ment, the Peres plan included three

say he would resign.

Arens said.

aircraft industry.

other main points:

The Associated Press

(Continued from Page 1)

one we believe will best serve Israe-

The cabinet vote broke down al-

most exactly along party lines in

the national unity coalition, with

most Labor ministers voting to

scrap the Lavi and most Likud bloc

ministers, led by Prime Minister

Yitzhak Shamir, voting to continue

developing the plane — two proto-

Mr. Shamir and his Likud col-

leagues said they favored develop-

ment of the Lavi out of a combina-

tion of national pride, a desire to

provide employment for high-tech-

nology workers and out of a con-

viction that Israel can and should

build its own advanced fighter way. They have lost national

pride."

types of which are already flying.

li interests."]

plane.

leader and 31 followers of a religious cult who taught that the world was about to end took drugs ber to die was the factory manager. found. and strangled each other in a mass. Lee Kyung Soo, who hanged himmurder-suicide, the police said self. Sunday. Officials said that 28 women and

them adults. The youngest victim was a 17-year-old girl, they said. The police said that the cult members consumed poison or powerful drugs on Friday, then allowed

day that they were questioning sev-

menting labor strife in South Ko-

The seven include a dissident

priest and two senior members of

the National Coalition for a Demo-

cratic Constitution, the group that

organized nationwide demonstra-

four men were dead, nearly all of

themselves to be strangled with bits around the necks and tissue stuffed YONGIN. South Korea — The of rope and cloth in the attic of the in the mouths and nostrils. cuit's factory.

Orthodox Jews protesting in Jerusalem over the showing of movies on Friday night.

Sunday, even though the entire Is-

raeli military and financial estab-

Industry Minister Ariel Sharon,

calling the Lavi "the glorious cre-

ation of Israeli technology," inti-

buckled under U.S. pressure.

mated that Labor ministers had

Mr. Sharon branded the cabinet

vote "another example of weak-

ness" in which certain individuals

were ready to "dance to the flute of

Those who voted against, he

said. "are people who have lost

their faith," adding: "They have

lost direction. They have lost the

lishment opposed them.

LAVI: Israeli Government Scraps Project to Build Advanced Fighter Plane

who was called "benevolent moth-bodies, er." her three children and 28 cult

piled on top of each other, many

South Korean Police Step Up Drive

Against Suspected Labor Agitators

Five red candles, numerous drug They said that the last cult mem- bottles and rubber gloves were

The police stressed that the situation was still unclear. Autopsies The bodies of Park Soon Ja, 48, will be performed on some of the billion won (\$8.7 million) from enclosed community was "para-

Mrs. Park and her followers had followers were found Saturday by been hiding in the factory attic

The bodies, in pyjamas, were tion of the cult last week. with rope or cloth cords tied Friday and removed 49 persons,

since the police began an investiga-The police visited the factory

suaded her followers to give up all their possessions and promise unquestioning loyalty and devotion. Mrs. Park, who claimed to act on the orders of God, taught that the world was decadent and was about to be destroyed. Followers lived and worked in the cult's factory

and other centers, isolating them-**Voting Campaign**

Begins in Turkey

ANKARA - Campaigning began on Sunday for a referendum on Sept. 6 that Prime Minister Turgut Ozal says could lead to early general elections. Voting is compulsory.

About 25 million voters will decide whether 110 leading politicians banned for 10 years by the military government in 1982 should be allowed to resume active party politics.
The referendum is taking place

amid calls at home and abroad for more democracy in Turkey, which is a member of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and has applied to join the European Commu-

mainly children, but did not find selves from the world and devoting their lives to their leader.

She and a group of followers Park Hyung In, who feared that disappeared from Taejon, in cen- her elder sister was among the tral South Korea on Wednesday dead, said the cult practiced an after the police began investigating extreme and frenzied form of charges that she had swindled 7 Christianity and asserted that the about 220 people, the police said.

"I went to the church a couple of dren had been forced to work in the times, but I did not like it." Park factory, which produced ornate Hyung In said. She also said she Korean chests, pottery and toys for attended a cult rally in Seoul in the summer of 1981 with 4,000 cult members and relatives. The cult said that members

> would go to heaven alive and not have to die if they followed Mrs. Park's teachings, she said. At least 130 people were thought

to have lived and worked at the factory, and the police were searching for residents who had not been accounted for. The police said they began inves-

tigating the cult after two persons who thed to get back funds they had donated to Mrs. Park were beaten by her followers.

el had been building nuclear weapons for two decades and had a stockpile of up to 200 warheads. making it the world's sixth largest

nuclear power. Israel's nuclear capability has long been an open secret, but government policy is to maintain ambiguity. Officials say only that Isra-"introduce" atomic weapons in the dancing parties. Middle East.

> The Sunday Times disclosures were an embarrassment to Israeli security agencies, which were faulted for allowing Mr. Vanunu to continue working in sensitive facilities at the Dimona nuclear power plant for several years despite outspokenly leftist views and for allowing him to leave the country with a suitcase full of photographs.

> Mr. Vanunu disappeared from London shortly before the Sunday Times article appeared. Family members later claimed be had been lured to Rome by a blonde Mossad agent calling herself "Cindy." Once in Rome, the family said, he was abducted, drugged and brought back to Israel aboard a ship.

TRAVEL UPDATE

Barcelona Controllers Ponder a Strike BARCELONA (Renters) - Militant air traffic controllers at the Barcelona airport, after calling off a stoppage scheduled for Saturday,

said they might strike next Saturday. The controllers, who direct traffic in the popular Balearic islands and Costa Brava tourist areas, are threatening to strike over a pay disputed; Flight attendants of the Portuguese airline TAP called off on Saturday's strike planned for Sunday after the company agreed to reinstate 10 of their colleagues suspended for refusing to work extra hours. (Reuters)

The United Arab Emirates sheikdom of Ras al Khaima decreed Saturel will not be the first to day that hotels in the sheikhdom no longer may serve liquor or host A stone tower of the Inca city of Machu Picchu in Peru is in danger of collapsing, an official of the National Institute of Culture said Saturday.

The tower, known as the Temple of the Sun, has been closed to tourists because a geological fracture has rendered it unstable. About 48,000 Canadian railroad workers ended a five-day strike over job security Saturday, allowing freight service to resume. Passenger service was to resume Monday.

This Week's Holidays

Banking hours and government services will be closed or curtailed in the following countries and their dependencies this week because of national and religious holidays: MONDAY: Britain, Gibraltar, Hong Kong, Macao, Malaysia, Trinidad.

TUESDAY: Central African Republic, Libya, Mexico, Syria. THURSDAY: Monaco, Qatar, Sun Marino, Tunisia. SUNDAY: Pakistan.

Source: Morgan Guaranty Trust Co. Resters.

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SEOUL - The police said Sun- forms, the police said. The police said that some of

en dissidents and seeking about 30 those being questioned were sus-family's desire for a quiet funeral. colleague killed by a police tear-gas of a violent uprising in 1980. canister. The government last week or-

dered a campaign to root out leftists and dissidents who it said were stirring up the nationwide labor disturbances. A union leader at Daewoo Shipbuilding & Heavy Machinery in the southwestern island of Koje said at

a news conference Saturday that 12,000 workers would end a three-

week strike. He said they would return to work Monday as agreed in exchange for a 23-percent pay increase. On Friday night, protesters ransacked the shipyard offices after

tions in June for democratic re- workers' plans for a martyr's fare-Fellow workers, ignoring his

others whom they suspect of fo- pected of inciting striking shipyard had sought to bury Mr. Lee at a workers to obstruct the funeral of a public cemetery in Kwangju, scene Mr. Lee was the first person to die in the labor strife that began in South Korea on July 1, when Presi-

dent Chun Doo Hwan agreed to

opposition demands for political reforms including free presidential elections this year. There have been strikes at more than 2.300 companies in the automobile, electronics, transport, tour-

ism and other industries. The unrest has cost more than a billion dollars in lost production and exports, according to Trade Ministry officials.

The police said that about 700 the police intercepted the funeral disputes, more than half of them at procession for Lee Suk Kyu. 21, taxi and bus companies, were conand took away the coffin, to thwart tinuing Sunday.







isiness

U.S. to Deny **Immigration** On Basis of AIDS Virus

By Mary Thornton Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON - The Reagan administration has amounced that will require everyone seeking im-Sgrant visas to the United States and illegal aliens seeking legal status to undergo testing for the AIDS virus, effective Dec. 1.

Those who test positive will be denied visas or legal status. Foreigners who go to the United States on nonimmigrant visas, including tourists, students and business people, will not have to take

In final rules printed Friday in the Federal Register, the Public Health Service said a positive test for antibodies to human immunodeficiency virus, or HIV, would be added Monday to the list of eight "dangerous and infectious diseases" - including leprosy, tuberculosis, syphilis and gonorrhea which constitute medical grounds fri denial of a visa.

#The rules state that "any person infected with HIV is assumed to be capable of transmitting the virus" for acquired immune deficiency

The requirement has been criticized by some public health officials, who say many foreign countries do not have the facilities for sophisticated testing, and by groups representing illegal aliens, who say it will further bog down the effort to register illegals under the new immigration law,

The change is expected to affect about 600,000 people who enter the United States each year on immigrant visas and 60,000 who enter as refugees, according to Vern Jervis, a spokesman for the Immigration and Naturalization Service.

Between two million and four million illegal aliens are expected to apply for legalized status under a one-year amnesty program that began in May.

The test will be required for every alien 15 years of age and older. as well as for younger aliens when there is any indication that they may have been exposed to the dis-

In most cases, an alien with a positive test will be excluded unless he or she can obtain a waiver from the attorney general.

The 560,000 aliens who have already applied for amnesty will be expected to obtain AIDS tests before they can receive permanent legal status, Mr. Jervis said. Those applying on or after Dec. 1 will be required to present an AIDS test with their application.

It is not clear what the immigration agency will do with illegal aliens who test positive. Under the law, information obtained through the legalization process is confidential and cannot be used to deport an ineligible alien. But aliens who do not qualify for amnesty will be

The testing requirement was proposed May 31 by President Ronald Reagan. In a speech, he called for mandatory AIDS testing of prisoners, immigrants, applicants for marriage licenses and people seeking treatment for drug abuse or sexually transmitted diseases. On June 2, the Senate voted

inanimously to ask for mandatory AIDS testing for immigrants. In July, AIDS was added to the list of contagions diseases that could be used as a basis for excluding an alien. The final rules, substituting HIV infection for AIDS, will affect more immigrants because people who test positive for the

virus often have not developed

AlDS symptoms. The rules concede that there are serious questions about how the testing requirement will be carried out for certain refugee groups, particularly Soviet Jews, Vietnamese and Cubans, or in emergency situations. Those cases will be worked out by the attorney general and the secretaries of state and health and buman services.

Reagan Raises Pay Scales for Federal Workers

The Associated Press

LOS ANGELES - President Ronald Reagan has ordered a 2percent pay increase for federal white-collar civilian employees, saying that it fell far short of matching comparable pay scales in private employment but that economic conditions warranted it.

Federal law requires the president to make a decision each year on what, if any, pay adjustment should be provided for federal employees under the general schedule and related pay systems.

Mr. Reagan said Saurday that his pay advisers had told him that an increase averaging 23.74 per-cent, effective in October, would be required to make federal pay rates comparable to private sector rates for the same levels of work.

He said he was ordering the lower increase under part of the law permitting him to do so in case of "national emergency or economic conditions affecting the general welfare."

7 Die in South Korea Storms

The Associated Press SEOUL - At least seven persons were killed, four were missing and about 700 were left homeless Sunday after heavy rain triggered landslides and floods in South Ko-Frea, officials said.



Clifford Ray, center, with, from left, Robert, Candy, Ricky and, behind Candy, Randy

Home of Boys Exposed to AIDS Virus Burns

The Associated Press

ARCADIA, Florida - A fire that officials termed suspicious has gutted their home of a family whose three sons have been exposed to the AIDS virus. The mother of the boys said the family would leave the county.

"I will not go back," Louise Ray said Saturday by telephone from her attorney's office in Sarasota. "The kids are not going back to school there because

next time I might not be so lucky and my kids cannot be replaced."

The fire Friday night capped a week of bomb threats, death threats and a boycott of the elementary school where the boys returned to classes last week. Mrs. Ray and her husband. Clifford, and their children, Ricky, 10, Robert, 9, Randy, 8, and Candy, 6, were away from home when the fire broke out. The children's uncle, Andy Ray,

27, was asleep in the house, but escaped with a friend's help. The Ray boys were barred from school last autumn after they tested positive for antibodies to the virus that causes acquired immune deficiency syn-

drome. They are hemophiliacs

and are believed to have been

exposed to the virus through a blood factor they take. They show no symptoms of AIDS. A federal judge ordered them readmitted to school.

Lee Marvin, Hollywood Tough Guy Who Led 'The Dirty Dozen,' Dies

The Associated Press TUCSON, Arizona — Lee Marvin. 63, the actor who won an Academy Award as a drunken gunfighter and his evil twin in "Cat Ballou" and was a party in a major "palimony" lawsuit, died of a heart

pitalized since Aug. 13.

■ Bad Guy to Tough Guy By Dennis Hevesi New York Times Service Mr. Marvin was born into a wealthy New York City family in 1924. At the age of 4, he ran away from home and was not found for

two days. "I wasn't having any too

much discipline even then," he said

in a 1966 interview. He was sent to a succession of exclusive Eastern boarding schools and expelled from some for such infractions as throwing a roommate from a second-floor window and illicit cigarette smoking with

three female classmates. In 1942, with his father's permis-

Mr. Marvin made 21 Pacific island landings as a scout spiper before a Japanese bullet severed a "He is rapidly becoming the No. 1 nerve just below the spine and left him hospitalized and in rehabilitation for 13 months.

through a score of menial jobs until his work as a plumber's apprentice. digging septic tanks near his family's home in Woodstock, New a lark, he asked for an acting job and got a role.

After a series of small roles, he 1966. earned a part in a Broadway pro-

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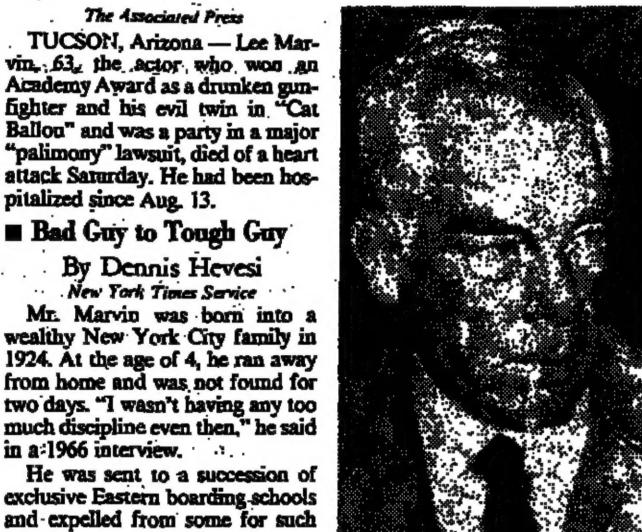
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Lee Marvin

Soon after arriving in Hollysion, he dropped out of a prep wood, he played the widely acschool in Florida to join the U.S. claimed part of a psychopathic Marine Corps. "After a sheltered multiple murderer in an early epilife I went the other way," Mr. sode of "Dragnet." That role, per-Marvin said. "I wanted to prove haps more than any, led him to be typecast as a "bad guy." The New York Times critic Bos-

> ley Crowther said of Mr. Marvin: sadist of the screen."

was able to break out of the bad-When he recovered from his war guy mold to play a tough but sym-

picture was in "Cat Ballou," in York, took him to the premises of a which he played a bumbling hired

To receive his award, Mr. Marduction of "Billy Budd." That was vin had to take five days off from followed in the early 1950s by more the filming of what would become 76, who directed refugee relief prothan 200 featured roles in television another of his signature roles, that dramas. Those roles led to a bit of the quick-fisted, hard-driving part in a movie that prompted Mr. commander of a platoon of con- Wednesday in Darby, Pennsylva-Marvin to move to the West Coast. demned army convicts who are of- nia, of cancer.

INTERNATIONAL POSITIONS

You will find below a listing of job positions published

last Thursday under the rubric International Positions.

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fered one last chance to redeem themselves as "The Dirty Dozen." His other well-known movie roles include "The Caine Mutiny," "The Iceman Cometh," "The Man Who Shot Liberty Valance," "Raintree County," "Paint Your Wagon," "Bad Day at Black Rock," "Donovan's Reef," "The Wild One," "The Glory Brigade," "Ship of Fools" and "Eight Iron

In 1979, Mr. Marvin was the respondent in a landmark case that constituted the first legal test of "palimony," or the reciprocal property rights of unmarried couples.

He was sued by Michele Triola, a former singer with whom he had lived for six years. Miss Triola contended in her suit that she and Mr. Marvin had an agreement to share the property acquired during their relationship. She sought half of the \$3.6 million that he had earned while they lived together, and \$100,000 for the loss of her career.

In April 1979, a Superior Court judge rejected Miss Triola's claims, saying he found no legal basis for her contention that she had either an expressed or implicit contract with Mr. Marvin to share his assets. Other Deaths:

Maurice Laporte, 86, a writer and a leader of the French Communist Party in the early 1920s. From 1957 to 1960, Mr. Marvin Wednesday in Geneva of leukemia. Richard M. Montgomery, 75, a

retired lieutenant general of the wounds, he drifted aimlessly pathetic police heutenant in the U.S. Air Force and a chief of staff popular television series, "M of the Strategic Air Command in the 1950s, Thursday in Bradenton, His first starring role in a motion Florida, of complications after Hans V. Tofte, 76, an intelli-

local summer-stock playhouse. As gunslinger opposite Jane Fonda. gence agent for the Allies who had That performance won him the a variety of assignments behind en-Academy Award for best actor in emy lines in World War II, Aug. 24 in Gilbertsville, New York, of heart The Reverend Joseph J. Harnett,

> jects for the Catholic Relief Services for almost four decades.

> > **EMPLOYER**

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6 Airlines In U.S. Face Fines Unless **Delays End**

By Mark Ports Washington Post Service WASHINGTON — Under pres-

sure from the Department of Transportation, six of the biggest airlines in the United States have agreed to attempt to reduce delays for most of their flights. Under the agreement, the air-

lines could be fined if delays are not reduced. The department, in the strongest action to date to combat airline delays, got the carriers to sign consent agreements on Friday under which they promise to modify their

airports so that, by April 1, flights will arrive or depart within 30 minutes of their published schedules at least 75 percent of the time. The penalty for consistently late flights will be up to \$1,000 per flight per day, according to a de-

partment spokesman.

schedules at four of the busiest U.S.

The airlines agreeing to the program are American. Delta. United. USAir, Continental and Eastern, The agreements involve flights by those airlines into or out of the major airports at Atlanta, Dallas-Fort Worth, Chicago and Boston.

The American people have a right to truth in airline scheduling," Transportation Secretary Elizabeth H. Dole said in a statement. A Federal Aviation Administration study found that airline delays increased by 25 percent last year.

Some flights at the four airports were at least 15 minutes late 70 percent of the time, according to the FAA. The problem has been traced in part to airline schedules that concentrate a large number of flights at

certain times. The department has been attempting for months to get airlines to change their schedules voluntarily, but apparently it has not been satisfied with the pro-Mrs. Dole wrote to the six airlines earlier this month to request that they sign such an agreement. will hospitalize mentally ill home-

The airlines and the department less people involuntarily if they are then negotiated a compromise lim- deemed "incapable of taking care iting the action to the four airports. of themselves," according to May-Given the number of airlines and the importance of the airports involved, the agreements likely will affect a majority of the nation's taken for treatment against his will. scheduled air service. Under the agreements, the six it would be infringing on the legal

airlines are to modify their sched-rights of the individual, had acted ules so that at least half their flights only when a person was found to be to and from those four airports in "imminent" danger to himself or operate within 30 minutes of sched- others. uled times by Nov. 1. The requirement increases to 75 percent April respectations of the law concerning 1. Allowances will be made for such hospitalizations had been too



flights delayed by weather an equipment problems, according to department spokesman. "This is focused on flights that

are chronically late," he said. Some of the airlines that signed the agreements praised them as a boon to the industry. Delta said the action "should be instrumental in Family Planning Program, Mr. further reducing delays in the oper- Bowen said. ation of airline flights."

But other airlines, including Eastern, said they were not pleased by the Transportation Departsign the agreements.

of the governmental process in ac- they'd dispel much of the controtion," the Miami-based airline said versy surrounding the program." in a written statement. "We were presented with a fait accompli this rector of the National Family Planafternoon. That is no way to run a ning and Reproductive Health Asdelicate and sensitive industry. We sociation, said that if the proposed have definite and serious reserva- regulations are not changed, his ortions about the actions taken to- ganization probably will seek court

NEW YORK - New York City

The policy vastly expands the

city's standards for who can be

In the past, the city, concerned that

But the mayor said that past in-

or Edward I. Koch.

To Stop Telling Women **About Abortion Option** By Spencer Rich Washington Post Service WASHINGTON - Otis R.

U.S. Wants Some Clinics

Bowen, the U.S. secretary of health and human services, has proposed tough new anti-abortion regulations that would bar all familyplanning clinics receiving federal funds from informing pregnant women about abortion.

The proposed regulations, announced Saturday, are designed to carry out President Ronald Reagan's pledge to expunge all abortion information and referrals from the government's \$143-million-ayear Family Planning Program. They also would require an organization that runs a family-plan-

ning clinic with federal funds but carries out abortion activities with its own money, to keep the two functions totally apart, with separate offices, entrances, telephone numbers and medical and financial

"Abortion has no place" in the

After a 60-day period for public comment, final regulations will be published.

Douglas Johnson, legislative diment's tactics in forcing them to rector of the National Right to Life Committee, an anti-abortion "Eastern signed, but we believe group, praised the new proposals that this was a very poor example and said, "If these rules stick,

But Scott Swirling, executive diaction to block them because, he

serious harm within the reasonably

foresecable future" will be taken to

Bellevue Hospital for a 15-day ex-

ple will be interviewed on the

streets by a team of experts, includ-

ing a psychiatrist, who will deter-

mine whether they should be taken

Once there, doctors will have to

concur with the team's evaluation

before a homeless person can be

placed in a special 28-bed unit.

Within 48 hours, a third doctor

must agree that the person needs

to Bellevue.

Under the policy, homeless peo-

N.Y., in Shift, to Hospitalize

said, they deny information to pregnant women on all medical op-

Jody Frisch of the Planned Parenthood Federation of America, which favors retaining abortion as an option, said: "It's medically unethical not to inform a woman of all her options. We are looking into

the possibility of legal action. Under the Family Planning Act of 1970, the government makes grants to hospitals, state and local health agencies and private groups such as Planned Parenthood to provide contraceptives and other family planning services and advice

The law forbids abortion as a method of family planning under the federal program and thus bars the use of federal funds to perform or advocate abortions. But it does not bar a group that receives federal funds from using its own nonfederal funds to perform or advocate abortions outside the federal pro-

Current rules require that when a woman who is unintentionally pregnant seeks advice from a federally financed clinic on how to handle the pregnancy, it must inform her that abortion, keeping the baby or putting the baby up for adoption all are options. On request, the clinic must provide her with a list of abortion clinics not financed by the

Abortion opponents have complained that the rule requiring a list of options and outside abortion clinics has the effect of promoting abortion and should be rescinded as violating the 1970 law. Mr. Bowen, endorsing this view, said Saturday, "It is unrealistic to assume that counseling and referral concerning abortion do not promote or encourage abortion."

Mentally III Homeless People **Madonna Concert** Takes Heavy Toll narrow. Beginning in October, he said, homeless people "in danger of

Agence France-Presse

PARIS — Between 2,500 and 3,000 fans received first aid Saturday night at an open-air concert near here by the American rock singer Madonna, officials said. About 60 people were hospitalized. Officials said most of the victims had been affected by "heat, sun

130,000 according to local officials - was a record for a concert in France, officials said. On Monday, Madonna will sing in the southern French city of Nice

before going to Italy.

and fatigue." Attendance at the

concert in Sceaux, south of Paris -

Michael on decolonization Stephen Bayley Arthur Schlesinger | Flora Lewis on bridge Richard Reeves Anthony Sampson ON May 1-Mary Blu on competition on decolonization on the " Flora Lewis Arthur Ward Just Peter Jankowitsch on May 1968 Mary Blume Antho Gloria Steinem on totalitarianism Patricia Wells William McNeill Willi on feminism on gastronomy On te Shizuo Tsuji on culinary civilization on technology Do Carl Sagan the future on the ethic of the , Don Cook Cook on the postwar era Edward Behr P. J. O'Rourke Michael Ledeen Mosdarda Companio Hebe Dorsey Schlesinger Olivier Todd on bridge William Safire on partying on cultural crises Jim Hoagland Souren Melikian Samoson on propaganda Arthur Schlesinger \ Gloria Steinem (Gloria Steinem on art auctions Iankow

These are just some of the writers in 'Our Century/Our World', the IHT Centennial Magazine, free with the issue of September 16th.

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Realism About Moscow

looked likelier by the day, and the week rang with speeches about U.S.-Soviet relations. Addressing Russians and Americans gathered in Chautauqua, New York, Governor Mario Cuomo of New York, President Reagan and Senator Bill Bradley of New Jersey gave the topic very different turns. Yet their speeches all made one compelling point.

As Mikhail Gorbachev starts to restructure the Soviet Union, the relationship between the superpowers could undergo a restructuring of its own. The U.S. response is only now being developed, but the subject has seized America's imagination.

Mr. Cuomo's speech was marked by lofty sentiment welcoming change. "This is the time to begin to recognize an end to the cold war that for 40 years has chilled peace in the name of self-protection," he told the conferees, with little recognition of why it has so long endured. He spoke of embarking on "a new realism" and of scorning old stereotypes, but skipped lightly over the depth of the divisions. It was little more than a host's welcoming speech.

Mr. Reagan, his words beamed from Los Angeles, also welcomed the prospect of change. Yet he gave a very different idea of what change requires. If the Russians would tear down the Berlin Wall, withdraw their troops from Afghanistan, rescind the Brezhnev doctrine and open up their military bud-

Last week an autumn summit meeting geting and planning process, then true change could come about. This was the speech of a president in the threes of a policy debate. It followed hard upon America's easing of its demands for verification in the impending intermediate-range missile agreement, giving the impression that the president was playing to critics on his right.

> Mr. Bradley, constrained neither by protocol nor by negotiating politics, gave the fullest and most thoughtful exposition of U.S.-Soviet relations. He reached out to the peoples of both countries, urging them to ponder what they share: love of the land, literature, a history of revolution and nationbuilding. He tried to explain what Americans find incomprehensible about the Soviet Union: its secrecy, its aversion to freedom of speech and religion. To proceed together, he said, the two peoples must achieve a much clearer understanding of each other than their fears and misperceptions have permitted. Soberly and slowly, the two peo-

> ples thus might indeed change history. After dreary decades, it is a time for hope. But not for illusions: neither those implied by Mr. Cuomo, that the differences are really not so great, nor Mr. Reagan's presumption that the Russians will make themselves over in America's image if properly instructed. The time is for dreams, yes, but practical ones. Mr. Bradley wrote the text of the week.

- THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Another Coup Attempt

Contemptible Sabotage

One thing needs to be well understood by disaffected Philippine soldiers, would-be last November, his connection to a succesjuntas and the friends of Senator Juan Ponce sion of plots had become too close for any Enrile: Their repeated attempts to capsize the legal government of the Philippines are regarded as acts of political vandalism by most of the world. Had this latest attempt succeeded, most other countries - including the United States - would have regarded it as criminal and treated it accordingly.

Some of the coup makers had evidently persuaded themselves that because they claim to be fervently anti-communist, conservative governments abroad would receive them with sympathy. That was a gross mistake. The crucial distinction is that President Corazon Aquino's government is a genuine democracy, while the coup makers have something quite different in mind. When the fighting broke out on Friday, President Reagan immediately and forcefully warned them that his support for Mrs. Aquino is unqualified.

They would be wise to take him at his word. The attacks were the fifth coup attempt since Mrs. Aguino came to power 18 months ago. Some of the others were pretty inept, and the government was lenient in dealing with the leaders — perhaps mistakenly. This latest affair was much more violent and bloody. Mrs. Aquino will no longer be able

to let it pass. This time too many people died. When Mr. Enrile took his seat as an elect-It meant, they thought, that the probability ranks of disaffected Filipinos. of further military subversion had declined and that the opposition to Mrs. Aquino had turned to constitutional and parliamentary methods. But Mr. Enrile is a man who

changes sides easily and remorselessly. As defense minister under the departed Ferdinand Marcos, he played a large part in

the revolution in early 1986 when he swung to Mrs. Aquino's side. She rewarded him by making him her defense minister — until. president to tolerate. His relationship to the most recent assault is not yet clear, but its

nominal leader is one of his close associates. While the government's enemies have made themselves felt, it demonstrably has many friends as well. Most of the army is thought to remain absolutely loyal to it, as well as most of the population. That is another reason why these repeated attempts by a small minority to subvert the new government deserve the world's contempt.

- THE WASHINGTON POST.

Aquino Mustn't Fall

Filipinos and Americans hasten to rally around President Aquino, faced with a deadly serious coup attempt. The support surges up for good reason: The return of Ferdinand Marcos or his cronies will not work for the Philippines and will not wash with Americans. There should be no doubt left about that. The only beneficiaries of a coup would be the gods of misery --- wouldbe dictators and Communists.

Fortunately, it is too soon, only 18 months, to have forgotten the last days of the Marcos regime. Corruption was rampant, with Marcos cronies looting the couned senator two weeks ago, a lot of people in try's assets. A communist insurgency was the Philippines took that as a very good sign. rapidly winning recruits from the growing

The fall of the Aquino government would be a disaster for the Philippines. It would enhance the communist cause by again alienating those who now hold the political middle ground. It would fracture Manila's

current good relations with Washington. -THE NEW YORK TIMES.

New Light on a Crisis

The Cuban missile crisis has become the textbook case of how to win and lose in the nuclear age. According to the lore, John Kennedy went eyeball to eyeball with Nikita Khrushchev, and the Soviet leader blinked and removed his missiles from Cuba. Twenty-five years later, the story is not so simple. and it teaches more than toughness.

The more that becomes known, the clearer it becomes that the United States was operating with enormous strategic superiority. All the Kennedy talk about Moscow opening up a "missile gap" was nonsense. Increasingly it seems that the last thing the two leaders desired was direct confrontation. President Kennedy was prepared to go much further in the search for compromises than he and his aides ever let on in 1962.

New evidence of that was reported in Sunday's New York Times Magazine, President Kennedy ordered Secretary of State Dean Rusk to lay the ground for a previously unknown concession to Moscow. The president enjoined him to tell only one person, who, on further instructions, was to transmit the concession to U Thank the secretarygeneral of the United Nations.

Mr. Rusk kept the secret until last March, when policy makers in the 13-day crisis met to remember. The concession, never actually proffered, was this: U Thant was to propose that the United States remove its missiles from Turkey in return for the withdrawal of Soviet missiles from Cuba. The United States would agree.

Until that point in the crisis, in return for the Soviet missile withdrawal. President Kennedy had pledged only not to invade Cuba. He had also authorized Robert Kennedy, the attorney general, to tell the Soviet ambassador of the intention to take the American Jupiter missiles out of Turkey. The president's brother was to stress that

this was not a trade, because Washington planned to remove the Jupiters in any event. He was also to impress on the Soviet envoy that if Moscow so much as hinted at a deal, all bets were off. President Kennedy's judgment, shared by his advisers, was that even the suggestion of a trade would reward secret Soviet transgressions in Cuba, undermine the Atlantic alliance and make John F. Kennedy look exceedingly weak.

The Rusk revelation shows that the president was willing to accept an explicit trade, even though that would have cost him dearly politically. Mr. Kennedy was struggling to find a way to end a crisis in which he found the chances of nuclear war to be "between one out of three and even," as recorded by Theodore Sorensen, his speech writer.

Moscow clearly bears the overwhelming burden of guilt for the crisis. It deployed the missiles in Cuba secretly and lied about it. But John Kennedy was not without blame. He had campaigned charging that President Eisenhower had let Moscow gain superiority in nuclear arms — the famous "missile gap," The charge was untrue. At the time of the missile crisis. America had 2,000 long-range missiles, the Soviet Union less than 100. But the charge generated political hysteria that did not stop with the 1960 election. It came back to haunt John Kennedy.

The actual gap, in America's favor, was also recalled by the men who gathered to reconstruct those 13 days of October, days deeply etched into gold Tiffany calendars that the president later gave each of them. With exceptions, the group chose to remember that he was prepared, as McGeorge Bundy put it, "to go the extra mile to avoid a conflict, and to absorb whatever political costs." Perhaps so. Yet the story they told 25 years ago was much more frightening.

- THE NEW YORK TIMES.

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OPINION

Her Enemies Prove Her Success, but Much Is Left to Do

EW HAVEN, Connecticut — The coup attempt that has gripped the Philippines is not a precursor to collapse but rather a symptom of stability. The fifth uprising in President Corazon Aquino's tenure is also an act of desperation by extremists who fear that

the middle ground in politics is growing. The drafting of a constitution, the rescheduling of debts, congressional elections last spring and the convening of Congress in July have all been cornerstones in a more stable national government. Like the occupation of the Manila hotel and Ferdinand Marcos's aborted invasion, the current outburst is a backlash against such democratic developments.

In short, moderate democracy coupled with the slow-moving bureaucracy of measured governance are poisons to extremists on the right

and left of the political spectrum. Right-wine militarists like Colonel Gregorio Honasan, who reportedly led the revolt, and guerrillas representing the communist New People's Army stand to see much of their support and clout diminished when Congress and the Aquino administration are more firmly established. Leaders on either fringe. recognizing that the era of armed cours may soon be supplanted by an era of congressional panels and legislation, are scrambling to keep President Aquino off balance.

Last spring, for example, New People's Army strategists and their rightist counterBy Peter Schmeisser

parts, discouraged by stalled campaigns in the provinces, shifted their battle lines to Manila streets. Three months of bombings and assassinations of police officers have followed. This new urban assault has had little effect on the 18-year-old war against communist in-

surgents. It was not intended to. The summer The most glaring failure is land reform, which was

of urban violence, culminating in this latest episode, was aimed at crippling the new enemy: the Aquino administration and Congress. In an interview late last month, New People's Army assassins summed up the radical position. Explaining that even modest reforms

a principal plank in the

presidential campaign.

ment that works slowly and does not cheat." But if President Aquino is enduring the growing pains of success, she is also confronted by past and present failures. The most

would undercut their support, one said: "Our

clear opposition is government - a govern-

glaring of these is land reform. a principal plank in her presidential campaign. All efforts to restructure her country's feudal agricultural economy were put off until she announced the Comprehensive Agrarian Reform Program in July. The watered-down proposal, which carefully avoids grappling with contentious issues like reorganization of

existing sugar and coconus plantations, disappointed many of Mrs. Aquino's supporters who viewed the program as too lattle, too late. President Aquino should have initiated land reform in the wake of her considerable election mandate. Instead the fumbled the issue, turning it over to a Congress which will, in the words of one Manila newspaper publisher, "join with landowners to emascu-

late [land reform] beyond recognition." Land reform remains the leading issue on Mrs. Aquino's agenda. Until she shows resolve to enact more than connecte changes in the hacienda system, the communist insurgency will continue to enjoy support among

landless and unemployed Filipinos. Renewed clashes between government troops and the communists have consistently accomplished only two things. They have displaced thousands of rural poor and have lent credibility to radicals like Colonel Honasan. The most effective offensive that Philippine

Army is on a seconomic front.

The idle months that followed the 1986: revolution have not only made land redistratives more miscult, they have complicated

Long hourspeeches by Philippine con-gressment designing the inadequate agraman reforms seminlikely to inspire then American countered to step up aid. Already several interestinal relief organizations are reluctant to periode large sums of financial and material end Manila, preferring to encum-vent the fetting ic government and administer the assistance hemselves.

What san America do to assist Mrs.
Aquino in he struggle for stability? In addition to keeping firm hold on Mr. Marcos in Honolein, and pledging unwavering support for Mrs. Ameno and her government. Washington should embrace the current land reform proposed despite its flaws. Aid dollars specifically armarked to purchase land for cooperatives or tools for cultivation, would be a wise down payment for future relations with Mrs. Aduno and her successor.

Mr. Schmesser is a writer who has lived and worked in the Philippines and written on land reform and milities there. He contributed thus comment to the New York Times.

Dealing With Moscow: The 'New Realism' Doesn't Erase the Old

N EW YORK — Mario Cuomo certainly can make a beautiful speech. He did it again the other day, talking about Soviet-American relations. It was a speech full of hope and emotions about the future, soaring above doubt and detail.

The governor of New York can make an even better speech in private about what he really had in mind when he spoke in public. Ambiguities are cleared up, problems are answered or at least acknowledged, deep moral differences are stated instead of leaped over, the lean prose of

Speaking plainly about things that the Russians know to be true is not picking unnecessary fights but dealing with them as equals.

reality is confronted, replacing the plump poetry of the dream orated. Before a large Soviet-American discussion group in Chautaugua, New York, the governor called for a "new realism" between the two countries. He spoke of the stupidity of spending trillions on arms while millions of people around the world lived in desperation. He admitted certain differences in attitude between the two societies and said the time was at hand for an end to the cold war that the great powers had "endured" for so long.

Americans and Russians rose; applause swept the hall. There was al-

which a Russian or an American could disagree. That is the trouble. The time may indeed be at hand for line first step in arms reduction. thanks to three things; a long-standing American proposal for eliminating medium-range missiles, Mikhail Gorbachev's recognition of Soviet internal problems and his creative understanding of the opportunities offered to his

posal into reality at last. But if this is to be the beginning and not the end, it will be of no help to avoid the difficulties in the way or to wave aside the ethical barriers between

the countries as a matter of taste. It is interesting that when Ronald Reagan spoke to the same audience, made an important move toward removing the inspection problem that stands in the way of a medium-range missile agreement but also brought up such topics as Afghanistan and Soviet military secrecy, the Soviet spokesmen who had so praised the governor immediately gave the president the back of their hand, hard.

Soviet diplomats do not much care for an American version of glasnost that involves matters which Moscow does not yet wish to discuss. But it is a good guess that they would remember Mr. Cuomo's speech longer if it had contained one or two things which they could not have applauded.

OR once, the Reagan administration's right-wing critics are on the mark. The administration is hell-bent on signing an arms control treaty before Mr. Reagan leaves office. Almost any treaty, however rash or defective, will do. The no-concessions-barred policy began to emerge last fall at the sudden Reykjavik summit, a scatterbrained exercise in bidding that soon collapsed of its own absurdity. Unfortunately, no such collapse is in prospect for the far riskier

on the European continent will tip decisively in the Soviets' favor. Zero-zero will render the Soviet Union stronger militarily in Europe than it has been for a who spent most of his first term denouncing Soviet deceitfulness. The reversal would be comic if it weren't so very dangerous.

- Edwin M. Yoder Ir. in The Washington Post.

By A.M. Rosenthal

Mr. Cuomo is not a butterball. When he spoke on the phone about his speech, he said he knew the money most nothing in the speech with saved on arms reduction could not be transferred automatically to helping the poor. He had not said so. Right; he

just kind of left that impression. After the speech, he said that many things would have to be faced before more important arms reduction steps could be taken: Afghanistan, human rights, emigration from the Soviet Union, Angola. He just did not mention them in his speech. country through international diplo-When he spoke at Chautauqua, he macy and President Reagan's readisaid that what Russians might regard ness to bring the initial American proas a well ordered society we might

consider an oppressive one. Are the KGB and a police state conceivably

no longer carry weight?

Hell-Bent Toward an Arms Control Treaty

gamble inherent in the pending "intermediate-range force" treaty talks. On the day the intermediate-range systems are removed, the military balance generation. And this state of affairs will have been ushered in by the president

have? I'll take vanilla,"

were never mentioned. They were has in the United States. wrapped in the cold war unpleasant 12 So his visit to Moscow next month

bridges, not pick fights. merely a "well ordered" society? He is impossible to go on to the "new"

seemed to be saying: "What will you, "alism" without examining the full Buth about the old.

And in the speech the cold war Governor Cuemo may never run seemed to be something that just hap for president. He may. Either way he pened somehow. The occupation of an attractive and important figure Poland, the Baltic states, Czechoslova-in the Democratic Party and therekin Hungary. Bulgaria and Romania: fore will influence debate and agen-

ness and it was the "two mightiest" will be important. If Mr. Gorbaches nations" that had to "endure" it, not is smart enough to meet Marie the victims. The governor says he did Euomo, perhaps the governor will be not deal with them because he had smart enough not to worry too much only 13 minutes, was addressing So-about Mr. Gorbachev's feelings. viet guests and was looking to build. And when he returns. I hope Mr

Quomo asks for more than 13 min-Speaking plainly about things tres. Then he can talk about Sovietthat the Russians know to be true is American reality - new, old and not picking unnecessary fights but current. And he can give us all the dealing with them as equals -not as and unabridged, unannotated public children to be patted on the bead. It and private minds of Mario Cuomo The New York Times.

ine changes in foreign policy, and the

don't want anybody to be reminded of

given by New York's Governor Marao

Cuomo. In his first venture into for-

eign affairs, Mr. Cuomo missed the

gravitas train; grasping at what he saw

as "a new eagerness to move toward"

Why a Good Reagan Speech Flopped

TASHINGTON — Why is it. W when Ronald Reagan speaks seriously and makes good sense on the most vital matters, that his words

Last week, he made the best speech on relations with the Soviet Union since his appearance at Westminster in 1982. He set forth a world view with intellectual coherence and a minimum of schmaltz.

Mr. Reagan dared to remind us of the euphoria of the Great Powers in the meeting at Yalta in 1945, and of how Churchill's fears of Stalin's duantees of freedom and human rights in

Eastern Europe became undone." For a president whose sherpas are even now preparing a summit, to speak of the hopes dashed by the Russians after Yalta is reassuring. President Reagan is promising not to take

the failing FDR's path. Mr. Reagan restated his purpose: "our commitment to public candor about the nature of totalitarian rule and about the ultimate objective of United States foreign policy peace, yes, but world freedom as well." Emphasis on "the extension of

freedom" is catnip to conservatives

By William Safire the Russians have to go to make genu-

and bitter apple to accommodationists, that, least of all East Europeans But He acknowledged the "interesting that is what Mr. Reagan promised ! " changes in the Soviet Union" but sugar do. urging Moscow to "fulfill the gested that we not go overboard on promises made at Yalia but never acted glasnost: "We must deal with the Sovie" upon. Perhaps it is not too much to ask et Union as it has been and as it is not? for initial steps toward democratic rule as we would hope it to be a and free elections. And I hope to all the president indicated how deeds dress this matter more fully before the

could speak louder than words: "In United Nations General Assembly." April of 1987, we asked that a date bea. This Reagan speech was piped to set this year for rapid and complete: the conference of Russians and Amerwithdrawal from Afghanistan; icans organized by John Wallach at plicity were realized. After the agree- June, that the Soviets join us in allege. Chautauqua, New York, It contrasted ments of that summit, "the Yalta guar- ating the divisions of Berlin and beam, vividly with the oleuginous welcome with the dismantling of the Bertin Wall: that the Soviets move towards self-determination in East Europe and

rescind the Brezhnev doctrine." And he urged the Russians to "show some glasnost in your military affairs. by publishing a valid budget of military expenditures that would reveal the size and composition of their armed forces, as America does Such authentic steps toward openness goffi beyond hands-across-the-sea rhetoric, or the political rehabilitation of the anti-Stalinist Nikolai Bukharin.

demilitarization," he seemed to be angling for an invitation to tell with Mikhail Gorbachev when the governor visits Moscow next month. Although the Cuomo "new realism" smacked of the old moral relativism; the Reagan tone resonated in Dem. cratic Senator Bill Bradley's soberack Soviet propagandists frown at Mr. Reagan's tone; he is showing how far

ed speech later in the proceedings. The president speaks clearheadedly on the central issue. Why did his words have so little impact at home? Lameduckiness is too glib an an-

swer; he has time to act. Nor is the public's disbelief in his Iran-contra protestations the man source of his fast declining relevance. because such shrugging disbelief has

not turned to active distrust. One reason for the weightlessness of his written words to the public is this: Mr. Reagan's unwillingness to hold regular news conferences betravy a weakness in his commitment. He can read a speech, but is that what he would say, ad lib, under pressure? He skulked out of town after the hearings. nobody can tell if this position is the president's own or is a tough-soundied cover for nascent Nancvism.

The reason the arms-reduction co noscenti are skeptical of the depth a his skepticism is this line inserted in his speech: "Even on-site inspection is not a panacea." His verification in quirements are rapidly eroding; on the pretense of protecting U.S. missilesecrecy, the Reagan administration is backing away from the mutual on-site inspection that the United States has sought for years. Mr. Gorbachev has called the verification bluff and lat-Reagan is folding his cards. That is why a solid speech vanished

into California's evanescent mists. 🏖 The New York Times.

problem earliest, with the same bold borders of the Rhine River. The resimplicity that Monnet applied to Europe, was Pierre Mendes-France, a current inevitability of war will not French prime minister of the midbe reversed by nice feelings or good

I ago, I met a modest man who was going to become the foremost European of our era. He was motivated by a breathtakingly simple idea; putting an end, once and for all, to more than a century of French-German hostility. His name was Jean Monnet. I encountered his deep passion one

TO ARIS — In Paris, almost 40 years

day in the summer of 1948, when he invited me to join him for lunch. After questioning me methodically about my two recent visits to West Germany as a correspondent for Le Monde, he asked me to look at the By Jean-Jacques Servan-Schreiber This is the first of two articles. and the Pacific, Africa and the Indian

He stated his bold innovation in the simplest language: "The basic instringents of war between our two great countries have been made from the resources in coal and iron, of both France and Germany, on the speeches. Let us go to the very root of things and propose that France and Germany put all their steel-making

'We must find a completely different way,' Mendès-France said before the Geneva talks.

wall on my left where a very large map of Europe was displayed. He had circled France and Germany. "You see," he said, "our problem is to avoid, this time, the pitfalls of all

previous occasions. How can we cre-

ate an ambitious but realistic pattern

by which France and Germany

would cease once and for all to be eternal enemies and be made to be partners in a common venture? "If we solve this century-old fatal flaw, we should be able to advance on a whole new range of world problems. But this one, at the heart of Europe. has to come first. If not - Europe will remain divided, weak, and on the way

to its final decadence." Monnet was gazing constantly at the map — that circle, these two eternal enemies, a torrent of blood it seemed, between them: the Rhine. What he was looking for, this public policy manager, this transnational mind, was nothing less than the key to a miracle. I knew how right he was.

I made some remarks, in a mood of approval and encouragement. It went on until he started scribbling notes on a pad in front of him. Before I left he mentioned that he would probably draft a short memo on some intuition that had come to him during the discussion. He did indeed put his draft of a solution to the problem of France and Germany in a memo of three short hand-written pages. It was the outline of what came to be known as the Monnet plan.

capacities in one common pool, gov-

erned by one common authority. "This supranational agency will be controlled by a common board chosen by both parliaments, with its own executives. No part, whatsoever, of French of German coal mining or steel making capacities should remain outside the control of this new

and common High Authority." The Coal-Steel Pool was set up. One by one, the other concerned nations - Italy, Belgium, Holland, Luxemburg - joined this first basic pact, forming the six-nation Community. And then, year after year, they decided together, following the pool's logic, to enlarge the concept and the authority, giving birth to the European Common Market, then the European Economic Community. The movement, reversing centuries of his-

tory, had become irreversible. That episode, the birth of a new Europe shows the results that the clarity of one mind can have, at the right moment. Can it be an inspiration for our new, larger challenges of today?

Consider another example. If difficult decisions were required for the complex construction of Europe, they were dwarfed by one public policy problem of historical dimension: How, for all of us, to accept and manage the end of the colonial era for Western civilization, the end of our control of so many, and such large,

Western-dominated countries in Asia

Ocean, Latin America and the South Atlantic. One name became the symbol of it all, then and now: Vietnam. The man who understood that

1950s, to whom I was then a junior aide. His finest hour came after the French defeat at Dienbienphu Mendès-France had to extricate, with honor and a reasonable ceasefire, a large part of the French army. Before going to the peace conference in Geneva in the summer of 1954, he had to find a way to change radically

the terms of the encounter. One fifth

of the French military force in Viet-

nam had been crushed in the battle of

Dienbienphu. We had to face defeat.

pure and simple, and still try to negotiate a decent peace settlement. Today the same delicate question is still with us all: How to avoid, or abandon, positions of precarious military domination without creating a chain of disorders both in the distant countries involved and in the psyches

of our own people. One evening, before the peace meeting, the staff was working on various diplomatic options. Taking me into another room, Mendes-France, refusing to be pressured either by the heavy machine of state or by the infinite international rules of protocol, told me in simple terms his essential intuition.

"We must find a completely different way. If, in the comfort of habits. we start negotiating, in classical terms, all the issues of such a complicated peace, one by one, two disasters will become inevitable. First, it will be endless. They can drag on for months and even more. Second, during this terrible cascade of protracted negotiations we shall get into deeper and deeper military involvement

"In the end there will be nothing to negotiate; only to abandon. So onemy number one, right now, is time. Time is against us. Think about it." I came back to him with a simple suggestion: Refuse to be dragged into

endless negotiations by giving the op-

A Simple Idea at the Right Time Can Do Wonders ponent although victorious, an ultimatum. The peace agreement, on the essentials, must be signed in one month. Mendes-France should announce in advance that he would resign as prime minister and send to Vietnam massive reinforcements and

maximum air power to be at the dis-

posal of the next prime minister. That was it. Parliament could do nothing but approve; it did so without dissent. At the end of one month, on the eve of the deadline, peace was made. Never again, after more than a century of colonial rule, would any French force return to Vietnam If only the American officials had

been able to act as decisively when their turn, unfortunately, came in Vietnam. But to them, simple answers to Vietnam never seemed possible. discovered that very early in the story during a 1962 visit to Washington at the invitation of John Kennedy.

The writer is chairman of the International Committee of Carnegie Mellon University in Pittsburgh and a farmer French cabinet member. He contributed this comment to The Washington Post.

IN OUR PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

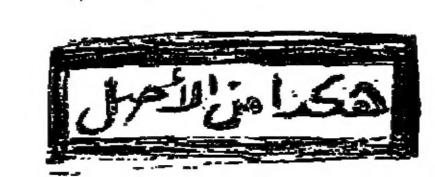
1912: Exit Spendthrift NEW YORK - Mr. Irving Childs, a

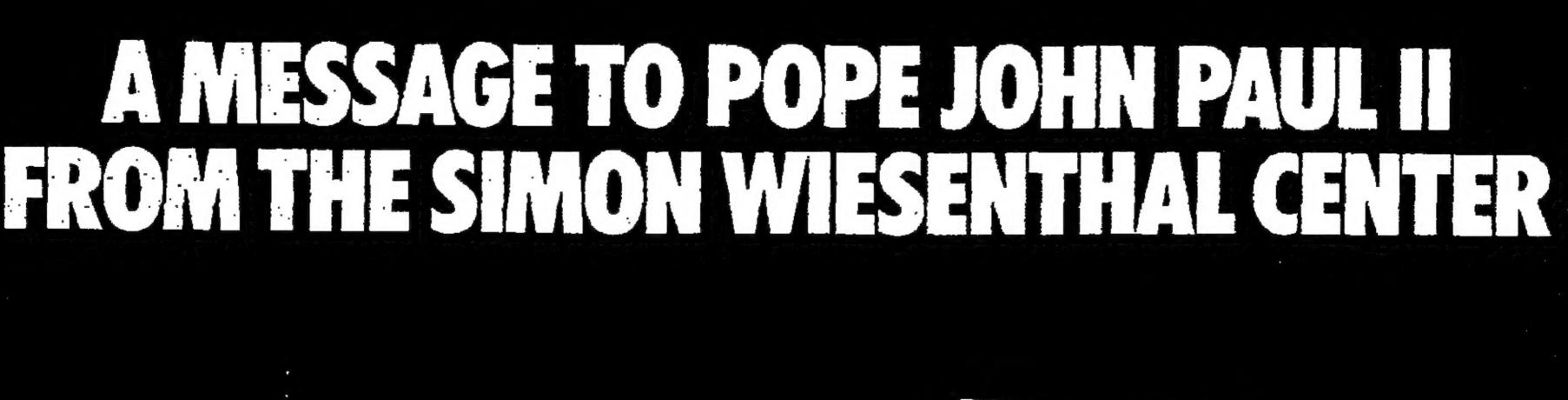
most spectacular spendthrift Broadway has ever known, died [on Aug. was opened here [on Aug. 30], throws: 29) of pneumonia. In five years he a revealing light on the vast network had thrown away nearly \$1,000,000. of Nazi activities in foreign countries? Mr. Childs inherited from his father's under the guidance and control of the estate an income of \$100,000 a year on his twenty-first birthday, and he tion is devoted to cultural and editalater came into a further inheritance. which he employed in Stock Ex- tion. It consists of maps showing the change operations, with "Aladdin's four years' growth of the National lamp" luck. He secured his own ap- Socialist movement among Germans pointment as Deputy Sheriff and car- abroad. These reveal that branches of ried a pair of gold handcuffs and a Nazis have been established and gold revolver studded with gens. He function in all countries where was known to Broadway detectives. mans are domiciled, including and often, when some unimportant United States. The organizations arrest was to be made, Mr. Childs to foster the spirit of National So bribed a detective to permit him to ism among Germans residing about arrest the prisoner. Anyone who and to bind them closely to the could introduce him as Mr. Irving Childs, the famous detective, could

always borrow money from him.

1937: A Nazi Network STUTTGART - An exhibition in young man of twenty-six years, the "educational sections" of the forest,

organization of the Nazi party, which Nazi home organization. The exhibit tional work of the foreign organiza-Fatherland. To this end the organ tions publish 37 newspapers weeklies in foreign countries in







As you prepare to leave on your visit to the United States, we feel compelled by recent events, and especially in view of your historic letter of August 8, to say to you publicly what we have already expressed to you privately.

These are critical times in the relations between the Vatican and the Jewish people: Times that need more than dialogue and kind words, times worthy of a noble deed.

For 20 centuries, the Church has isolated the Jewish people. Through pogroms and persecution, it extended its hand more often to the perpetrators than to the victims. It was too long in coming before Pope John XXIII reached out across the abyss with the comforting words, "I am Joseph your Brother."

But today these words ring hollow, not only because of the trumpets that heralded the arrival of Kurt Waldheim to the Vatican, but even more so because of the deep silence signifying refusal to bear witness to the ultimate sign of Jewish renewal, the creation of the democratic State of Israel.

Your Eminence, the Vatican has full relations with 116 nations, among them democracies,

communist regimes, and totalitarian states. It has full relations with Fidel Castro's Cuba, Augusto Pinochet's Chile, and the Ayatollah Khomeni's Iran. In the 1930's the Vatican recognized Adolf Hitler's Third Reich.

In June 1987, Cardinal Glemp established a commission to recommend steps on how to secure full Vatican diplomatic recognition of General Jaruzelski's Poland, the regime that crushed Solidarity.

But in tragic irony, almost 40 years after the creation of the Jewish State, the Vatican still refuses to fulfill the spirit of Pope John XXIII's "I am Joseph your Brother." It does not recognize Israel as an equal among nations deserving full diplomatic relations.

Your Eminence, howsoever we may want to, we cannot turn back the clock of history. It is too late for the Holy See to speak out on behalf of the Jews who perished in the Holocaust. But it is within the Church's power to bear witness clearly and unequivocally regarding the Jewish State.

No one is better prepared to do this—than the Pope who suffered at the hands of the Nazis - who prayed at Auschwitz and Majdanek - who visited

the synagogue in Rome - the Pope who said "I wish we could create ever newer opportunities for showing 'what G-d would like the developing history of humanity to be: a fraternal journey in which we accompany one another'..."

Let history record that it was this Pope who stepped forward in the name of peace and reconciliation to recognize the Jewish State, and through it the most compelling event in the 2,000-year diaspora of the Jewish people.

campaign urging the Vatican to a relations with the State of Israe.	establish full diplomati
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.U.S. Must Suspend Aid If a Coup Succeeds

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — The United States "by law" would be forced to suspend military aid to the Philippines if a military coup attempt succeeded, a high-ranking State Department official said Sunday.

"Under our law, we're obliged to suspend military aid when a coup succeeds," said Michael H. Armacost, the undersecretary of state for political affairs. He made the comment in an NBC television interview when asked what pressure the United States could have brought to bear against the Philippine military if Friday's coup attempt had

Mr. Armacost added that President Corazon C. Aquino had "put the fundamentals in place" to battle the communist insurgency by establishing "a legitimate government" that is undertaking necessary economic reforms.

The White House, meanwhile, against the government, including has said that President Ronald Reagan was relieved that the revolt had been quelled and that he reaffirmed his vigorous support for Mrs. Aquino's government.

"The president is gratified and relieved that President Aguino has resolved the crisis faced by her government over the past two days," said the White House statement, released Saturday.

"The president was deeply distressed by the injury suffered by President Aquino's son and the deaths and injuries of the numerous victims, both military and civilian, of these unfortunate events," it continued.

"The president wishes to express his wholehearted support and that of his administration, the Congress and the American people for President Aquino and the democratic principles she represents," it added. "The president is determined to continue working closely with Pres- encounters with communist rebels. ident Aquino on behalf of her efforts to strengthen democracy in the Philippines.

Officials in the Departments of State and Defense told The Washington Post that there had been many reports of dissatisfaction in some elements of the Philippine military but that no warning of the coup attempt had been picked up by U.S. intelligence agencies.

the specifics of this." a Pentagon trained and lazy.

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Aquino's Son Tells of Brush With Death During Coup

New York Times Service MANILA — When the son of President Corazon C. Aquino

approached his house at 2 A.M. Friday, he noticed that the street lights were out and soldiers were lying on the ground nearby. Assuming they were "our forces," Benigno S. Aquino 3d recalled Saturday, he stopped his white Mercedes-Benz and said: "We're on the same side. I'm Noynoy Aquino." The soldiers opened fire, wounding him slightly and killing three of his bodyguards and seriously wounding the fourth.

With his left arm in a sling and his neck bandaged, Mr. Aquino told Saturday of pleading for his life as a soldier decided whether to shoot him again.

"I believe the rebels wanted to be sure we were killed," the president's son said. "Someone approached me and wanted to use his M-16. I pleaded with him and tried to reason it out with him and everything and he hesitated.

As the soldier hesitated, Mr. Aquino said, he prayed. "I was doing my act of contrition and all that," he said. "I was asking for more time because I didn't want to die like that." Mr. Aquino said he may have been spared because he was covered with blood and the soldiers may

have thought he was more seriously wounded than he really was. With the occupants of the cars dead or seriously wounded, he said, the soldiers poked among them, removing his wallet with 4,000 pesos (about \$200), a watch from a slain bodyguard, weapons and even a pair of shoes from one of the casualties. "You cannot really say these were idealistic soldiers," Mr. Aquino said.

MANILA: Delicate Military Role

(Continued from Page 1)

the current rebellion, have little to say about large ideals like democracy or about nation-building. They speak of weak military and

civilian leadership and of their perception that the government is soft on communist rebels while failing to respect its armed forces.

The reason why we are doing this is the sad plight of the soldiers and the policemen," said Brigadier General Edgardo Abenina, who was dismissed late Friday after leading a takeover of Cebu City, 350 miles (560 kilometers) south of

Manila. "There are many things the government has done for the communists," he said, apparently referring to a cease-fire and amnesty and the freeing of political prisoners. Whenever troops kill the guerril-

las, "soldiers and policemen are ac-

cused of violating human rights,' said, while "no one raised a finger" when his men were killed in Threats from the military have virtually halted any government move to punish human-rights vio-

ure of Mr. Marcos. Complaints like those of General Abenina are aimed not only at Mrs. Aquino but also at the military leadership of General Fidel V. Ramos, who foiled previous coup attempts, and of Defense Secretary Rafael M. Ileto, who has criticized "Nobody knew anything about the armed forces as being poorly

> The response of Mr. Aquino and (AFP, Reuters, WP) General Ramos, the armed (orces

chief of staff, showed a new toughness with their opponents in the fledgling air force. military that could, ironically, re-

Both have been viewed by soldiers and civilians as somewhat seems to be a hunger for strong leadership in a nation that has so far not realized the high hopes of

February 1986. In the past, mutineers have been treated gently in the apparent fear that strong moves would draw a backlash within the military. Colonel Honasan, rather than being punished after a series of coup threats last fall, was reassigned from Manila to a military training camp in central Luzon, from which

he drew the bulk of his supporters

during this rebellion. But the absence of broader support within the armed forces may be a vindication of the policy enunciated by Mr. Ileto of slowly tightening the grip on malcontents in the hope that their cause and their support would fade. General Abenina quietly accepted his firing by General Ramos, and there was no

immediate sign of a backlash. lations committed during the ten-The events appeared to show a disintegration in the tightly knit group of officers who, along with General Juan Ponce Enrile, the dismissed defense minister, had planned a coup against Mr. Marcos, the discovery of which had triggered the February 1986 revolt.

> Though some members of that original group of reformist officers joined Colonel Honasan as leaders of Friday's mutiny, some prominent members whom the rebels claimed as allies apparently were

With the series of plots against the government, and with continuing reports of abuses on the battlefield against the communist insurgents, the military has not enjoyed a favorable image in the Philip-

On Friday, many residents of Manila saw their armed forces in action for the first time, and they saw the soldiers defending rather than attacking their government.

"We've never seen them fight before," one resident said. "This is the first time we've observed them, and they're good."

AQUINO: 'Traitors'Warned

(Continued from Page 1)

the replacement of some cabinet members considered corrupt or incompetent.

"For the past eighteen months, it has become clear to me that General Ramos and I have begun to share common enemies," Mrs. Againo said in her brief speech. "And also for the past eighteen months, I and General Ramos have crushed every threat to this government and our democracy."

Meanwhile Sunday, General Juan Ponce Enrile, the former defense minister, broke his silence on the coup and denied in several interviews and published remarks that he had had any involvement.

"I was afraid that if I said anything, I would be implicated," General Enrile said in one radio interview. "I am already being blamed for this coup."

Mrs. Aquino dismissed General Enrile in November after military officials warned her that Colonel Honasan was about to lead a coup to overthrow Mrs. Aguino and install General Enrile in power.

Military officials and some news reports in Manila said Colone Honasan escaped in a helicopter shortly before loyal government roops overran the burning multary camp. But other witnesses said they had no recollection of a helicopter taking off.

Manila's Sunday newspapers were filled with speculation about Colonel Honasan's whereabouts, with one report placing him in the jungles of northern Luzon Island's Cagayan Valley region, where he is said to be organizing a huge rebel army for another coup attempt.

The fiercest fighting in the coup occurred in a two-and-a-half-hour battle Friday evening at Camp Aguinaldo, the national military headquarters in suburban Quezon City. Loyal troops had retaken the camp by Saturday morning.

In Cebu City, the regional commander, Brigadier General Edgardo Abenina, who supported the mutiny, handed over his command after being dismissed by General

Revolutionary Guards Dominate Iranian Forces

By John H. Cushman Jr.

New York Times Service TEHRAN — The Iranian Revolutionary Guards, once regarded as an undisciplined group that used suicide tactics and terrorism to supplement conventional military forces, are gaining such new power in the military establishment that they may now be its dominant component, diplomats from several nations say.

"There is no doubt," one diplomat in Tehran said, "the Pasdaran is getting stronger and stronger."

The Pasdaran, the Persian word for the guards, began as a paramilitary force that primarily carried out the Islamic revolution at home and sought to export it to other countries, such as Lebanon.

traditional military, built up under Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi, the guards also were a force ready to combat counterrevolution. They were endowed with more ideological fervor than military might. But people with experience of Iran before and after the 1979 revolution say the Revolutionary Guards are now well advanced in building a separate military organi-

zation that can equip and operate

its own navy and army and even a

In a nation that distrusted its

The guards have about as many operations as artillery bombardment, naval and air patrols and

In the Gulf, where U.S. warships in the guards has been their move by the risks are increased" for the

(Continued from Page 1)

"However, when it comes to the

seem to care," Mr. Benkert said.

family, they are very concerned;

they realize that the family is im-

Michel Debré, de Gaulle's first

prime minister and the architect of

the modern Fifth Republic consti-

tution, is the best known modern-

day spokesman for efforts to push

When the world's five billionth

child was born in early July, the

satirical weekly Le Canard En-

chaîne said that Mr. Debré had

called the French ambassador to

True or false — the paper gave

(Continued from Page 1)

Bobby Godsell, the Anglo Ameri-

can industrial relations chief, said.

'In certain situations there is going

He said miners with unaccept-

Mr. Ramaphosa said he under-

able work records might not be

stood that all dismissed strikers

would be reinstated. He said spe-

cial talks would be held on the

future of two shafts. Vaal Reefs 6

and Western Holdings 1, which

Anglo American has shut because

The strike was the biggest con-

New Media Curbs

International Herald Tribune

States has expressed its "distress"

over South Africa's imposition of

further restrictions on the news me-

dia, warning that "open access to

information is the best insurance

that public action and decisions

will be made from a basis of knowl-

A statement issued Friday by the

State Department said: "We are

saddened that the South African

government does not trust its own

citizens with information about the

"Restricting the media is not

merely a punishment for journal-

ists. Its end result is to rob the

citizens of the right to be informed.

And, we are sorry to note the action

further removes South Africa from

the Western values to which it pro-

The rules, the latest in a long

series of media curbs by the South

African government, empower the

government to bypass the courts in

banning or censoring newspapers.

lesses to adhere."

happenings in their country.

WASHINGTON - The United

it says they are not viable.

U.S. Criticizes

In South Africa

to be some restructuring."

the birthrate up.

would be French-born.

tankers to protect them from at- duction of their weapons. Iran. tack, Revolutionary Guards in which faces the possibility of an small boats have been more active arms embargo imposed by the and aggressive than the Iranian United Nations, has recently Navy. Diplomats and some Ameri- stressed that it can make much of can officials say they believe that its own weaponry. the guards are responsible for lay-

ing mines ahead of U.S. convoys. In the land war, they are taking command of major operations that normally would have been handled by the army, according to diplomats in Tehran.

But more important than the guards' active military role, the diplomats say, is their greater control closed ability and mines of the sort the claims. over war strategy, the mobilization of the Iranian economy behind the war effort and even the conduct of foreign policy.

Diplomats say they doubt that the guards will rely exclusively on "human wave" attacks, once their standard tactic, if a new round of offensives is staged under their control. The guards have learned that this approach is too costly in lives and militarily ineffectual. Thus it is thought that commandoattacks will begin to predominate, along with offensives against land targets that are lightly defended.

The diplomats also say that the tankers. Revolutionary Guards organized Arabia that has yet to subside.

bombing attacks in the war with ran and other experts on Iranian war, affairs, the most impressive change

inya pas

One of the thousands of billboards put up by a French

advertising agency to help the government promote a

the United Nations to put pressure France was doing better than its

on him to ensure that the child neighbors and could therefore ride

internationally so designated any crisis in the long term because

enough detail to suggest that it Front headed by Jean-Marie Le

STRIKE: Company Offer Accepted

French child was chosen.

to paste up huge posters of pretty,

The issue is one that has its ech-

Asked recently whether France

Mitterrand, a Socialist, pointed to racism.

oes all over the political spectrum.

was in an irreversible economic de-

cline, an aide to President Francois

the birthrate as an indication that

On the far right, the National

frontation in South Africa between

white-owned industry and black la-

bor. Previous mine strikes have

But analysis said the union's fail-

Black miners are paid an average

ure to gain concessions on pay

of about 500 rand (\$240) a month,

roughly one-third the amount of

Anglo American said it wel-

comed the settlement but Mr. God-

and opponents of the strike.

ESCORTS & GUIDES

crumbled in days.

marked a setback.

reluctantly.

of its constant rejuvenation.

French of their patriotic duty.

que le sexe derre le vie

BIRTHS: A Vital French Statistic Increases a Tad for Third Straight Year

Two years ago, an advertising that any rise in the current rate

agency bought billboard space all really comes from France's immi-

well-fed, blue-eyed, pink babies as birthrate," Mr. Le Pen said at a

a larger-than-life reminder to the recent rally, deriding other politi-

sell refused to call it a victory. "We France. In "The Birth Dearth." a

said. "I think we followed it very United States, Ben J. Wattenberg, a

over the country at its own expense grant population.

could be true - the story was not Pen also has taken up the banner, trial countries and diminish the

that improbable. In any case, no arguing for a higher birthrate to global influence of Western democ-

"There's nothing wrong with the

cians. "Except that we're not the

ones who are making the babies.

Mr. Le Pen has coined the term "le

melting-potisme" to describe the

views on population held by his

rivals who, in turn, accuse him of

In 1985, the conservative Le Fi-

garo Magazine caused an uproar by

publishing a cover showing Mari-

anne, the symbol of France, wear-

ing a Moslem veil decorated with a

rosette of blue, white and red, the

national colors. A headline asked:

Will the French Still Be French in

Senior members of the then-So-

cialist government condemned the

cover and an accompanying article

as provocative and racist. The arti-

cle predicted that the non-Europe-

an immigrant population would

grow to such an extent that French

culture and identity would be en-

est statistics, however, showed that

The demographic institute's lat-

The issue is not confined to

had to follow a certain path," he book published recently in the showed an annual birthrate of 2.54

syndicated columnist who formerly

and 300 were injured during clash- cians, warned that a decline in the German rate was 1.36 babies, lag-

es between miners and mine guards birthrate in the industrial world ging behind East Germany with

and in fighting between supporters would weaken the political, mili- 1.7. Spain with 1.65, Sweden with

At least nine miners were killed advised several Democratic politi- even with France while the West

keep France great and complaining racy.

are escorting Kuwaiti-owned oil in the last year to control the pro- that the guards may be laying in the

"They have their own arms production," a diplomat in Tehran They get a priority treatment for the supply of the factories."

In recent weeks, Iran has report-

Gulf's shipping channels.

The Iranian ambassador to China was quoted recently as saying that Silkworm anti-ship missiles installed at bases near the Strait of Hormuz were not purchased from China, as the United States has said. He said they were produced in said. They have factories here. Iran by copying a similar Soviet missile that was captured from

ed designing and building a small closely involved in Iranian indus- tionary Guards, and Mohsen Resubmarine, an aircraft of undis- trial affairs give some credence to zai, who is their military command-

One diplomat said he doubted that Iran could make a true copy of a Silkworm. But he said a missile with the same airframe and a comparable rocket motor might have been devised, although it probably would be less accurate than the

Among the questions that puzzle foreign military analysis is exactly who commands the overall organization of the guards. Two men hold the top posts: Mohsen Raligdust. a Diplomats and businessmen cabinet minister for the Revolu-

U.S. Aide Deplores Timing of Attacks

By David B. Ottaway Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — A senior Reagan administration official said Sunday that Iraq's resumption of attacks on Iranian ships in the Gulf was "very regrettable, extremely unfortunate" and conceded that the action would increase the risk of Iran retaliating with similar raids on U.S.-protected Kuwaiti oil

The official, Michael H. Armaand led the seizures early this cost, the undersecretary of state for ships. sult in growing support within the members - more than 350,000 - Arabian embassies in Tehran. In ing of the Iraqi attacks was particuand perhaps exercise more influ- doing so, the guards exerted telling larly "deplorable" since they came buildup there, saying that "by ac- leave them in a position where they ence than the main military ser- influence over the nominal author- at a time when Iran was under cumulating great power we also vices, which find themselves in- ity of the Foreign Ministry, forcing considerable international pressure have a greater capacity to defend weak and indecisive, and there creasingly relegated to such it into a confrontation with Saudi to accept a United Nations Security Council resolution demanding a According to diplomats in Teh- total cease-fire in the seven-year

Mr. Armacost said "undoubted-

result of the Iraqi attacks, at least if the Gulf. But he also sought to Iranian statements are taken "at face value."

ourselves in the Gull," he said. "In one sense that exposes us some-

than 30 U.S. warships assembled in on July 20, and continued Iranian the Gulf or nearby northern Arabi- attacks in the ground war. an Sea to deal with any Iranian attacks on the reflagged Kuwaiti

cial defended the big U.S. military with the UN resolution "would ourselves and to deter any provocation directed against us or those ships we're protecting.

Mr. Armacost was careful to say that the United States did not "condone" the resumption of Iraqi

nying this, Mr. Wattenberg said he

believed that Western values

should be defended as the values of

Another more mundane reason

to want to keep birthrates high in

the industrial world, even at a time

going to need in the next century.

sents an increase, the demographic

institute's report said that "this

variation should not cause any illu-

sions," and it pointed out that the

figure was still close to France's

But when comparisons were

made. France turned out to have a

widespread use of contraceptive

methods. Only Ireland, where the

most recent statistics, for 1984,

lowest ever, 1.78 in 1983.

babies, was ahead.

prosperity and freedom."

higher national birthrate. This one proclaims "Life is not

just sex." The corner box says "France needs children."

U.S.-escorted Kuwaiti tankers as a attacks on Iranian oil facilities in balance the U.S. condemnation of the Iraqi action by saying the Iraqi "We have a larger array of ships decision was "not entirely unexpected" and even "understandable" in light of Iran's failure to accept the UN cease-fire resolu-He was referring to the more tion, pass by the Security Council

Mr. Armacost, speaking on NBC's "Meet the Press" television program, said Iraq had been warn-But the State Department offi- ing that a failure by Iran to complia couldn't allow the ground war to continue and escalate despite the Security Council resolution without some response in the Gulf.

Referring to the timing, he said. "So I find it deplorable, but I also say in terms of their interests it's understandable."

He said the United States shared Irag's demand for a comprehensive cease-fire on land, sea and air. "It's up to Iran to declare itself firmly in support of and in compliance with the Security Council resolution. he added.

Nonetheless, several administration officials privately expressed their considerable initation at the Iraqi decision to break the 45-day lull in the so-called "tanker war." They also indicated their concern that it could underent U.S.-led international diplomatic efforts to step up the pressure on Iran to accept a cease-fire.

In London, the British foreign secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe, said he was "dismayed" by the Iraqi action. He said it constituted "a dangerous escalation" in the war.

GULF:

Iran's Tankers Hit

(Continued from Page 1)

ging of oil tankers owned by Kuwait, said Sunday that Iraq's allies would be attacked no matter what flag they flew.

Kuwait supports Iraq in the nearly seven-year-war, giving it financial aid and ports at which to land weapons replacements.

"The way has been paved for a Lester Brown, president of the retaliatory attack." the newspaper. Worldwatch Institute, a Washing-Jomhoori Islami, said in an editoriton-based oceanization researching al. "Any vessel belonging to particglobal resource and environmental ipants alongside Baghdad in the issues, told The New York Times imposed war, regardless of the flag that "there is something racist" in they have hoisted, will be at-Mr. Wattenberg's arguments. De-

The United States has extended protection to half of Kuwait's 22tanker oil fleet under a complex plan designed to thwart Soviet influence in the Gulf and reassure centrist Arab nations that Washington can be depended upon de-

spite its secret arms deals to Iran. of global over-population and of a seemingly intractable unemploy-During the voyage of the first ment problem, is simply to ensure such convoy, in July, its main ship, that enough young people are the supertanker Bridgeton, struck a around to do the work and finance mine, an incident for which the the extra social security and pen-U.S. Navy escort was unprepared. sions that their elders, living longer Since then, the U.S. presence has thanks to better health care, are grown to the point where it requires a second more senior admiral in Although the 1.84 figure reprecommand.

The U.S. effort drew threats Sunday from Jomhoori Islami. The clergy newspaper accused Kuwait of audacity in reflagging its tankers to gain U.S.; Soviet, and now possibly British protection.

"Its associates will have to pay," the newspaper said.

UN Finances Anti-Drug Plan Agence France-Presse

ACAPULCO. Mexico - The United Nations has donated \$400 million to the state of Guerrero for The report said that Greece was a program to develop jobs in agriculture and related industries to give peasants an incentive to stop growing profitable narcotics like marijuans and poppy, from which

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(Continued From Back Page)

11.2 percent of the 779,000 babies higher birthrate than most of its

born in France in 1986 were of north European neighbors, despite

foreign stock, a drop of 0.5 percent the legalization of abortion and the

tary and cultural position of indus- 1.74 and Italy, with a low of 1.4.

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In Climate of Uncertainty, A Market Hybrid Thrives Timingof

By JONATHAN ENCEL International Herald Tribune

ARIS — If Voltaire's Dr. Pangloss were around today, he'd probably be doing a good business in convertible Eurodollar bonds. That's because for many securities investors, beleaguered by the twin uncertainties of entrusting money to either the volatile bond or stock markets, these hybrid issues do represent "the best of all possible worlds."

Last week's demand for the convertible bonds, which offer investors a below-market rate of interest but the option to convert the securities into stock at a current premium, would have confirmed the unflagging optimism of the good doctor. Investors

Buyers pay a

premium for

a built-in bedge.

convertibles but get

were especially eager to snap up offerings from well-known U.S. companies, even though the New York Stock Exnange ended the week with three successive losses for the first time since mid-May.

Three U.S. companies, International Paper Co., Texas Instruments Inc. and Wyse

Technology, launched 15-year bond issues totaling \$575 million, with much of the demand coming from Japanese investors. At the same time, the heavy flow of equity-linked offerings from Japanese borrowers continued as Tokyo stock prices rose.

For investors, the three convertible issues offered the chance to participate in the recent bull market for U.S. shares. While buyers have to pay a premium, they also get a built-in hedge. If stock prices plummet, they at least get income from the bond's interest payment that exceeds the current yield on the stock itself. And the equity component helps protect the bond's value when interest rates are rising.

The borrowers, meanwhile, were able to take advantage of individual stock prices near their 12-month highs to arrange relatively inexpensive financing: Aside from winning competitive terms from their underwriters, they will be issuing fewer shares on conversion than if their stock were cheaper. As an added benefit, they will be expanding their pool of shareholders interna-

"The convertible market both here and in Europe has been fairly strong for almost a year now," said William Boehmler, corporate vice president for finance at International Paper in New York. "What's really been unsettled is the debt markets,"

N FACT, figures from Salomon Brothers Inc. show that the volume of convertible Eurodollar bonds so far this year, at \$7.15 billion, has already surpassed the \$5.10 billion for all of

Both International Paper and Texas Instruments had been eyeing the convertible market for some time, but finally decided on a European launch. "The terms in Europe for well-known U.S. names have been more advantageous than in the domestic market," said Christopher Carter, the syndication director for equity and equity-linked products at Credit Suisse First Boston Ltd.. Mr. Carter is International Paper's lead manager.

Mr. Boemler agreed, noting, "There appeared to be a market for well-known corporate names in Europe." In addition, he said, the immediate launch in the largely unregulated Eurobond market was attractive compared with the wait of a few weeks when registering a domestic U.S. issue with the Securities and Exchange Commission. ... Speed also was important to William Boisvert, vice president

for corporate finance at Texas Instruments in Dallas. "When you are dealing with what could be a very volatile equity market," he said, "you just don't want to have that risk for any length of

From Friday's perspective, both companies seemed to time their issues well. International Paper launched on Tuesday and TI followed on Wednesday, just before the NYSE began its decline. International Paper's stock ended the week at \$53%, off the week's highs and down from \$54% the previous Friday. TI set a new 12-month trading high of \$771/2 on Wednesday, the day it launched its bonds, and later declined to a \$73% finish on Friday. However, this was still above the previous week's \$71% close.

International Paper chose a traditional structure for a U.S. convertible, to help refinance the \$1.1 billion acquisition last year of Hammermill Paper Co. The issue, with an annual coupon of 5% percent, will be used to reduce the company's current level of commercial paper, totaling \$400 million to \$500 million, where the variable rates have recently been over 6 percent. The straight bond market had not been attractive since April's

sharp rise in rates, said Mr. Boehmler, noting that "a conventional long-term debt issue would have been in excess of 10 percent." But Texas Instruments devised a new approach with its manag-

See EUROBONDS, Page 9

Currency Rates

Cross R	ates							Au	g. 28
		•	D.M.	F.F.	II.L.	Gldr.	B.F.	S.F.	Yen
Amsterdom	2.053	3.3325	1,1240	0.2273	0.1554	_	5.422 *	7.3644	1.045
Brussels(q)	37,8525	61.51	20.78	4.22	2.8698 *	11_405		N.A.	0.2645
Frankfort	1.6254	2.94	_	0.2993	0.1381 *	0.8874	4312 *	1.2128	1.2725
London (b)	1.633		2,9565	9.8775	2,139.00	3.2348	61.55	2.4373	211,025
Aller	1,318.30	2,145,70	724.30	216.85		SC.15	24.850	87 3. 10	NA
New York(c)		1.6325 b	1,9115	6.0545	פצוונגו	201	37.64	1,493	141,50
Paris	4.0815	9,575	33485		0.4613 *	2564	0.1607	4.0575	4.2505
Tokyo	141.50	230.93	79.24	22,43	5,1082	49.52	3,7733	95.16	
Zurich	1,4935	2.4334	0.8235	0.2444	Ø1138 *	2.731	2.9424 *	_	1.857
ECU	1.1394	0,7012	2.0714	6.9191	1,500.57	2,3341	ADMS	1.7674	162.518
1 5DR	1.2881	0.7924	2.344	7.8330	1,499.25	2445	4,7517	1.9335	182.27
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Torkish itre 845.00 UAE dirhom* 3.672 48-day 10-day 1,224 1,2244 1,4215 Pound Sterling HLP Deutsche mark

All figures are as of close of trading Friday

Stock Indexes		Money Rates		
United States Aug. 28	Aug.21 Chise		Aug. 28	Aug. 21
DJ Indue 2639.35	2,709.50 2.60 % 210.59 2.70 %	Discount rate Federal funds rate	542 4 13/16	5V 2 6 9 /16
DJ Util. 205.07 DJ Trons. 1,062.04	1,084.67 — 230 % 331.16 — 270 %	Prime rote Japan	814	814
5 & P 100 322.40 5 & P 500 327.04	335.90 -2.70 %	Discount	21/2 31/4	2½ 3
5 & P Ind 382.42 NYSE Cp 182.99	39234 —255 % 18751 —240 %	Call money 3-month Interbank	3%	344
Britain	2,205,80 + 1,39 %	West Germany Lombard	5	5
FTSE 100 2.249.70 FT 30 1,759.80	1,727.20 + 1.89 %	Call money 3-month Interbank	4	3.80 4
<u>Japan</u> Nikkel 225 25,974,96	25,559.18 +1.43 %	Beritale Bank base rule	10	10
West Germany Commerzbk 2,013.50	2031.60 -0.90 %	Coll money 3-month interbank	91/2 101/2 AUS. 21	9 57/64 Chine
Hong Kong Hong Seng 3,611,74	3,446.57 + 4,79 %	Bk Engl Index —		-%
MOTES MSCIP 495.90	487.70 +1.42 %	London p.m. fix.\$ 453.40	455.50	0.46 %

Bayer **Profit** Rises 4%

But Group Sales Fell 6.9% in Half

LEVERKUSEN, West Germany - Bayer AG reported a 4 percent gain in group pretax profit to 1.55 billion Deutsche marks (\$854 billion) for the first half of 1987 and said world revenue fell 6.9 per-

The chemical and pharmaceutical giant on Saturday attributed the depressed sales to the mark's rise against the dollar. Group revenue amounted to 19.03 billion DM. down from 20.43 billion in the first six months of 1986.

The group pretax profit compared with 1.49 billion DM a year earlier. But Bayer, citing strong demand for its plastics, fibers and raw materials, said it expected profit for all of 1987 to match or exceed last year's levels.

The company did not provide figures for second-quarter profit But based on first-quarter figures. it had an indicated profit of 835 million DM, down from an estimated 930 million in the second quarter of 1986.

Although the mark's strength continued to depress sales in the second quarter, the rate of decline slowed. Second-quarter sales fell 4.6 percent to 9.58 billion marks from 10.04 billion DM a year earlier after declining 9 percent in the first three months.

Bayer said its year-earlier figures were adjusted in compliance with recent West German legislation to make them comparable. The number of its companies consolidated has declined to about 190 from 300 in the first half of 1986.

The volume of sales in the first half exceeded year-ago levels, the company said. It said that business in Western Europe, North America and the Far East developed favorably when calculated in local cur-

The volume of sales of crop protection chemicals and animal health products dropped, Bayer said, but sales volume rose in plastics, fibers, polyurethanes, coating raw materials, inorganic pigments, ethical products and diagnostics.



Workers in French vineyards are gathering an increasing number of grapes for foreign investors.

By Steven Greenhouse New York Times Service

SAILLANS, France — With his Yale degree. Levi jeans and stumbling French. Colin Ferenbach does not fit the image of a typical Bordeaux winegrower.

Nevertheless, Mr. Ferenbach, who runs a small investment firm in New York, is as eager as any winegrower to make a success out of the 72-acre (29-hectare) vineyard -Château La Vielle Cure - that he and several partners bought last winter.

In buying a century-old winery in this hamlet north of Bordeaux in southwestern France, Mr. Ferenbach and his partners have joined dozens of foreign investors from Japan, the United States, Denmark, Switzerland, West Germany and Britain. At least some admit that they wanted the glamour of owning a real French vineyard as much as the opportunity to make money.

"We thought we would combine our love of France and our love of wine with the possibility of making a profit," said Mr. Ferenbach, as he sat in his 1823 château near the famed wine-making town of Saint-Emilion.

Mr. Ferenbach and his partners, who include Peter Sachs, an investment banker with Goldman Sachs in New York, plan to invest "many hundreds of thousands of dollars" to improve the quality of their red wine from the Fronsac region.

"This little area we're in produces a good wine." Mr. Ferenbach said, but it needs some publicizing and a lot of investment. We see this as a turn-around opportunity."

Mr. Ferenbach and Mr. Sachs are by no means the first Americans to own wineries. Clarence Dillon, one of the founders of Dil-Ion Read, the investment house, purchased Château Haut-Brion 50 years ago, while Alexis Lichine, the Russian-born American teaus.

wine magnate bought Château Prieure-Lichine in the 1950's.

But in the 1960's and 1970's there was a hostile attitude toward foreign acquisitions and in fact France blocked an effort two decades ago by National Distillers, an American company, to buy Château Margaux, one of Bordeaux's five most prestigious estates.

Now the French government — particularly valuing longterm investors — has dusted off the welcome mat. In addition, the French owners are anxious to sell for a range of reasons: inheritance taxes, a lack of offspring to run the wineries, intra-family feuds about how to manage the châteaus, a wealth tax imposed by the former Socialist government

People will always want a Mouton Rothschild, a Latour or other fine wine.

or just the lure of the buge prices that chateaus are fetching.

"There is a clear movement over the last few months by foreign investors," said Alain Berger, a French wine industry economist. "With all the economic volatility worldwide, people are recognizing that buying a Bordeaux vineyard is a very secure investment." Indeed, vineyard prices have soared to more than \$500,000 an acre because of the recent wave of purchases by foreigners as well

as by French insurance companies. According to Mr. Berger, about 98 percent of the foreign investment in wine is in the Bordeaux region, with foreigners owning about 4 percent of the 200,000 acres of vinevards cultivated at Bordeaux's 4,000 chá-

"We have always been interested in investing in the Bordeaux area because of its reputation," said Fleming Kaberg, a Danish liquor and wine importer who heads the syndicate that bought Château Fombrauge. "We think it's a good investment because there is a trend worldwide that people go more and more toward quality. People will always want a Mouton Rothschild, a Latour or other fine wine."

Leading the group of recent purchasers in terms of the price paid is Garantie Mutuelle des Fonctionnaires, a French insurance company that bought the 120-acre Chateau Beychevelle for \$66 million, or about \$550,000 an

Another big buyer recently was by Touko Haus, a Japanese architecture and real estate firm, which paid an estimated \$16 million for Château Citran, a prestigious vineyard in the Haut-Medoc region northeast of Bordeaux. In one of the more unusual deals, a syndicate of 1,400 Scandinavian investors put up an estimated \$12 million to buy Château Fombrauge in Saint-Emilion. These came three years after Suntory Ltd.

of Japan paid close to \$10 million to acquire Château Lagrange, one of the largest Bordeaux wineries and one that slipped years ago from the first tier of wine producers. "When you buy a French vineyard you're not just buying a piece of land. You're buying

a piece of history," said Robert Parker, editor of the Wine Advocate, a wine journal. Because of the high prices of the most prestigious châteaus, many investors are shopping for second- or third-rung châteaus

that are more reasonably priced. Pascal Mesure, a Paris lawyer who has represented many foreign buyers, said, "Finding people with money to buy a vineyard is one thing. Finding people with money to carry out a 10-year investment plan to increase quality and sales is quite another."

Chinese Bank Sells Shares

\$26 Million Issue Is First Since '49

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Compiled by Our Stuff From Desputches BEIJING - The Bank of Communications has become China's first bank to issue shares since the Communist takeover in 1949, the official news agency Xinhua said

It said that the Shanghai-based bank began issuing 100 million yuan (526.8 million) worth of stock, most of which will be bought by companies. The bank is the first not to rely on funds from the Communist central government. Its lending will be determined by the size of its deposits, Xinhua said.

Xinhua said that the bank resumed operations in April after a suspension of its activities that lasted more than 30 years. It described the institution as a socialist stock bank that would accumulate capital funds by issuing stocks to the state and to enterprises.

The central bank will own half the shares, with the balance held by local government departments, businesses and individuals. Xinhua said that the shares, with

face values of 10,000 yuan and 100,000 yuan, would carry annual interest rates no higher than rates of fixed banking deposits. Extra dividends will be distributed in accordance with state regulations and with profits, the news agency said. Zhu Qing, deputy general man-

ager of the bank's Shanghai branch, was quoted as saying that the move marked "a new development" in China's reform of the banking system. He said more than 100 companies in Shanghai had shown an interest in buying stock. Western observers said the an-

nouncement could signal a more positive official attitude toward stock issues and other economic reforms that been opposed by orthodox leaders within China's Communist Party. Only collective enterprises have

been authorized to issue stock. China first began experimenting with stock issues in 1981. Since then, about 7,000 enterprises have issued shares. Several cities have opened stock and bond markets. (AFP, Reuters, AP)

Lower Disc Tax Is Music to French Industry

By Jacques Neher International Herald Tribune

PARIS — The government's surprise decision to reduce the valueadded tax on sound recordings will help France's \$600 million industry emerge from a decade-long slump, officials say.

Prime Minister Jacques Chirac announced Thursday that, effective Jan. 1, the VAT on records, tapes and compact discs would be reduced from the current luxury goods rate of 33.3 percent to the standard 18.6 percent.

The change was viewed as the initial step in a drive to bring France's VAT rates in line with the 11 other European Community countries as they strive to create a "borderless" economic market.

However, the move was viewed at least in part as an effort to gain support among younger voters in anticipation of the May 1988 presidential election. Prime Minister Jacques Chirac announced the tax cut in an interview on a local rock radio station.

Patrice Fichet, executive director of SNEP, the French record industry association, praised the government's decision. He said that the third-largest in Europe behind tapes are now priced at about 80 car rental sectors.

industry had been lobbying for West Germany's and Britain's, has francs (\$13.15), while compact years for records to be taxed at 7 declined steadily since 1978, when percent, the rate applied to books consumers bought 158.5 million and other cultural products.

tion of VAT rates throughout the European Community." cords and tapes, imposed in 1968, (ar this year. Despite a 129 percent

is the highest in Europe. Ireland increase in compact disc sales to 3.3 and Belgium levy a 25 percent VAT million units in the first quarter, on these products, while Britain's the wider sector posted an 11 pertax is 15 percent and West Germa-cent decline in sales volume. ny's is 14 percent. Italy's is the Vinyl long-playing albums were

lead to reduced prices and cause a with a rise in the number of mass very big increase in sales of all marketers, has resulted in a severe records, tapes and compact discs," shakeout in France's record retail-Mr. Fichet said. Patrick Zelnik, president of Vir-

gin France, a subsidiary of the Brit- France has declined from about ish record producer, described the 3,000 outlets in 1978 to only 300 departure of records from the luxu- today, according to Mr. Ficher. He ry category as a "psychological said he was hopeful that the VAT shock" that would trigger an in- reduction would encourage a turncrease in demand. "This will permit us to produce more records and launch new talents," he said.

units. Last year, sales dropped 10 Mr. Fichet said he expected the percent from 1985 to 108 million government to lower the rate again units, representing 3.6 billion by 1992 "as part of the harmoniza- francs (\$592 million) in retail sales.

A rise in compact disc sales this year has not halted the overall de-The 33.3 percent VAT on re-cline in sales of sound recordings so

down 32.5 percent to 5.9 million "We expect the reduced VAT to units. The sales decline, combined ng industry.

discs average 150 francs. FNAC, France's largest record retailer with about 35 percent of the market, began lobbying public-

ly for a VAT cut in April. In an experiment aimed at drawing attention to its campaign. FNAC announced it would price the new releases as if the tax had already been reduced to 7 percent, while continuing to pay the 33.3 percent VAT to the government.

Jean-Marie Gallais, record purchasing manager for FNAC, said that the price reductions have boosted unit sales volume by "around 20 to 25 percent" on all recorded media and 30 percent on the more expensive compact discs.

The Finance Ministry expects to lose 680 million francs in tax reve-The number of record shops in nue because of the VAT cut. But industry officials, citing FNAC's experiment, say that the additional tax-generating sales will minimize the Treasury's loss.

The government's action meanwhile has brought a wave of en-The VAT rate cut is expected to treaties from other French indusresult in retail price reductions of at tries burdened by 33.3 percent France's record market, the least 10 percent. Most records and VAT rates, including the auto and



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Pickens Aims at a New Set of Targets Latest Takeover Candidates Are Outside the Oil Industry

By Mark Ports turn a buck in the marketplace," said Craig Schwerdt, an analyst at dend payments, analysts say, so it

Washington Post Service WASHINGTON - It is a mo-

dus operandi that has served T. Boone Pickens well: Pick a company in the oil industry whose asset value is far in excess of its stock price, buy a big chunk of its stock, threaten a takeover, use the media to attack management and then sell out at a tidy profit.

Over the past few years, Mr. Pickens has used that formula to menace several major oil companies, including Gulf Corp., Phillips Petroleum Co. and Unocal Corp., with success that can be measured in the hundreds of millions of dollars. Mr. Pickens's raids have made him a national figure, the scourge he is just looking for a quick profit of the oil patch and a darling of from the stock run-up his interest Wall Street.

But now Mr. Pickens has broken with his previous pattern. In a rap- acquiring Newmont Mining, id-fire series of deals in recent whereas I don't think he was really weeks, he has shifted focus from interested in acquiring some of the the oil industry to aerospace, elec- other companies, like Singer and tronics and mining companies. He Boeing," said William Siedenberg, has stopped talking to the press. an analyst with Smith Barney, Har-

some Pickens watchers scratching like to acquire it and dismember their heads, others suggest that it." while the target industries and the same results.

Gardner, a Los Angeles brokerage.

Some experts say that while Mr. Pickens's recent runs at Boeing Co. and Singer Co. are unlikely to go beyond the profitable minority investment stage. Wall Street is taking his interest in Newmont Mining Corp., a metals, coal and oil firm, more seriously. Mr. Pickens has purchased about

10 percent of Newmont and says he wants more, although he has stopped short of a full-scale takeover attempt. Many analysts believe he has a realistic chance of getting control of Newmont, unless in the company ignited.

"Pickens is really interested in And while his actions have left ris Upham & Co. Inc. "I think he'd

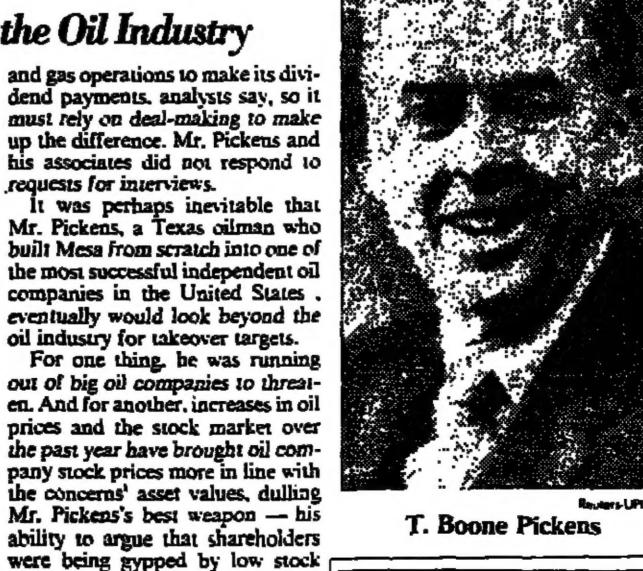
Experts say Mr. Pickens has to some of the strategies may have keep making deals to bring in inchanged, Mr. Pickens still is play- come to keep his company, Mesa ing his game of corporate brink- Limited Partnership, affoat Mesa, manship - and likely will enjoy which evolved from Mr. Pickens's Mesa Petroleum Co., does not "I think it's a way that he can bring in enough money from its oil

and gas operations to make its divi-Morgan Olmstead Kennedy & must rely on deal-making to make up the difference. Mr. Pickens and his associates did not respond to requests for interviews. It was perhaps inevitable that

> the most successful independent oil companies in the United States eventually would look beyond the oil industry for takeover targets. For one thing, he was running out of big oil companies to threaten. And for another, increases in oil prices and the stock market over the past year have brought oil company stock prices more in line with

> ability to argue that shareholders were being gypped by low stock "Relative to the values that we available in the oil industry ov the past few years," Mr. Schwere See PICKENS, Page 9

Grains vs. Metals



	SELECTED U.S.A./O.T.C.	TOUD .	ATTONS
		BID	ASK
н	Alan Jones Pit Stop	214	2%
Н	Bitter Corp.	1%	13/0
	Chiron	261/4	261/5
	GoodMark Food	171/2	17%
	MAG Holdings	74	3%
П	NAV-AIR	_	3
H	Spectrodyne	45	451/4
	WITH COMP		
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	lasuer	Amount (millions)	Mat.	Coup.	Price	Price end week	Terms	Let Curren
	FLOATING RATE NO	TES						
	Citibank Trust	£ 60	2009	*	100		Over 3-month Libor until 1997 and ½ over thereofter, payable monthly. Average life 7 to 8 years. Fees 0.10%. Pass-	Stabilize
•	NHL Second Funding	£ 100	2014	0.275	100		Over 3-month Libor until 1994 and ½ over thereafter.	Reuters TAIPEI — Taiwanese bus leaders have drafted a lette
	TVT COLUMN						Average life 7 years. Fees 0.60%. Mortgage backed notes. Additional £11 million privately placed.	President Ronald Reagan ap ing for an end to U.S. pressur
	FIXED-COUPON							appreciation of the Taiwanese
	Merrill Lynch	\$200	1989	846	101	99,70	Noncollable, Fees 197%	rency, arguing that it could de
	Postipanklai	\$30	1990	71/2	101%	_	Noncallable. Redemption amount will be linked to dollar/yen exchange rate. Fees 1%%. Denominations \$1 million.	the island's economy. The Development Council Taiwan-U.S. Fair Trade, a control
	Sears Roebuck	\$250	1990	81/2	100%	99.10	Nancollable, Fees 1%%	tion of about 200 trade and in
	GMAC	ECU 100	1989	71/2	101	99.50	Noncollable, Fees 1%%.	trial associations, will give the ter to Washington's unoff
	Vienna City	ECU 53	1994	816	1011/2	99.63	Noncullable. Fees 1%%	embassy in Taiwan this wee
	Montreal City	CS 70	1990	1015	10114	99.25	Noncollable, Fees 1%%,	forward to Mr. Reagan, a spe
	Credit Lyonnais	Aus\$ 60	1990	1334	101.40	99,90	Noncallable, Fees 14%.	man said. The Taiwan dollar has rise
	Marubeni Int'l Finance	Y 5,000	1992	714	101%	_	Noncallable. Redemption amount at maturity will be 55% in yen and 45% in Aus\$, with a fixed exchange rate of 100.50	almost 30 percent against the currency since September 198 Washington has been pre
	Republic National Bank (London)	Y 3,000	1992	1	701%	_	Coupon will be 1% in first 2 years, and 730% thereafter. Noncollable, Fees 15%. Denominations 20 million year.	for a stronger Taiwanese curr to help reduce the huge U.S.
	EQUITY-LINKED				_			deficit with the island. The dewidened to \$9.4 billion in the
	Aoki	\$100	1992	open	100	98.50	Coupon indicated at 3%%. Noncallable, Each \$5,000 nate with one wantest exercisable into company's shares at an	seven months of this year from billion in the comparable period 1986.
•	Asahi Glass	\$250	1992	3	100	_	expected 24% premium. Fees 24%. Terms to be set Sept. 3. Noncaliable. Each \$5,000 note with one warrant exercisable into company's shares at 2,061 yen per share and at 142.70 yen per dollar. Fees 24%. \$200 million issued in Europe and	On Friday, the Taiwanese rency rose one Taiwan cent ag the U.S. dollar to close at 3
	Hanwa	\$190	1992	open	100	97.50	\$50 million in Asia. Coupon indicated at 3%%. Noncollable. Each \$5,000 note with one warrant exercisable into company's shares at an expected 25% premium. Fees 25%. Terms to be set Sept. 3.	dollars. The letter noted that n U.SD. companies were using o labor in Taiwan to produce fo
	Int'l Paper	\$200	2002	5¾	100	99.50	\$120 million issued in Europe and \$70 million in Asia. Callable at 103 in 1990. Convertible at \$68% per share, a	U.S. market. A rising Taiwan dollar will the companies elsewhere, the
•	Ishihara Sangyo	# 50	1000		200		23.7% premium. Fees 21/%.	nessmen warned, burting Taiv
	Kaisha	\$ 50	1992	3¼	100	_	Noncollable. Each \$5,000 note with one warrant exercisable into company's shares at 763 year per share and at 145,00 per dallar. Fees 214%.	on the U.S. trade deficit. "Rather than reducing the
	Kinki Nippon Railway	\$200	1994	open	100	<i>97.75</i>	Coupon indicated at 41/%. Noncallable. Each \$5,000 nate with one warrant exercisable into company's shares at an expected 21/% premium. Fees 24%. Terms to be set Sept. 2.	gap," the letter said, "it would most certainly lead to the dis
	Mitsubishi Coble Industries	\$100	1992	3¼	100	_	Nancallable, Each \$5,000 note with one warrant exercisable into company's shares at 653 yen per share and at 143,40 yen per dollar. Fees 25/76.	gration of Taiwan's econe structure and be harmful to interests of American consum-
	Nichimen	\$100	1992	open	100	97.50	Coupon indicated at 34%. Noncollable. Each \$5,000 note with one warrant exercisable into company's shares at an expected 24% premium. Fees 24%. Terms to be set Sept. 2.	The Taiwanese government pledged to defend an exchange of 30 Taiwanese dollars to one
	Nippon Coinco	\$ 60	1992	3¼	100	100.00	Noncallable. Each \$5,000 note with one warrant exercisable into company's shares at 1,702 yen per share and at 143.90 yen per dollar. Fees 2'4%.	dollar, saying that the island retime to assess the impact of currency's recent appreciation
•	Nippon Denko	\$ 70	1992	3¼	100	100.75	Nancallable. Each \$5,000 note with one warrant exercisable into company's shares at 844 year per share and at 142.50	the island's exports. The Taiwanese central boosted the currency to that
	Nisshinbo Industries	\$150	1992	open	100	100.00	Coupon indicated at 314%. Noncallable. Each \$5,000 nate with one warrant exercisable into company's shares at an	early this month in hopes of a ing U.S. trade retaliation. In a similar effort in July.
•	Sanyo-Kokusaku Pulp	\$130	1992	3%	100	_	Noncollable. Each \$5,000 note with one warrant exercisable and company's shares at 593 yen per share and at 142.70	wanese officials sent a team of cials to the United States to \$4.35 billion of goods.
•	Shimano Industrial	\$ 50	1992	3¼	100	_	yen per dollar. Fees 214%. Noncallable, Each \$5,000 note with one warrant exercisable.	Pöhl Cites Purchase
•	Texas Instruments	\$300	2002	2¾	100	101.00	into company's shares at 924 yen per share and at 145.00 yen per dollar. Fees 2%%. Redeemable at par in 1994. Convertible at \$82% per share, a	Of Low-Cost Dollars
-	Toho	\$ 20	1992	open	100	97.50	7.98% premium. Fees 2½%. Coupon indicated at 3½%. Noncollable. Each \$5,000 note with one warrant exercisable into company's shares at an	Rewers HAMBURG, West German Karl Otto Pöhl, president of
-	Tokyu Construction -	\$70	1992	3¼	100	100.00	expected 21/% premium. Fees 21/4%. Terms to be set Sept. 3. Noncollable. Each \$5,000 note with one warrant exercisable	Bundesbank, estimated that cer banks had bought up to \$70 bit
•	Tokyu Hotel Chain	\$ 70	1992	open	100	99.00	into company's shares at 714.30 yen per share and at 143.90 yen per dollar. Fees 234%. Caupon indicated at 354%. Noncallable. Each \$5,000 nate	in U.S. dollars between the en 1986 and May of this year. The central banks used the in
-	Yamaha Motor	\$100	1992	31/4	100		with one warrant exercisable into company's shares at an expected 25% premium. Fees 25%, Terms to be set Sept. 1. Noncallable, Each \$5,000 note with one warrant exercisable	vention to increase their currers reserves with relatively cheap lars, he said in an interview in
-							unto company's shares at 861 yen per share and at 142.50 yen per dollar. Fees 214%.	news magazine Der Spiegel. Pöhl said he expected curr movements in the next eight y
	Wyse Technology	\$ <i>7</i> 5	2002	open	100		Semiannual coupon indicated at 5% to 64%. Callable at 103 in 1990. Convertible at an expected 18 to 22% premium, Fees 21/2%. Terms to be set Sep. 2.	to be less volatile than they we the past eight.

Taiwanese Ask U.S. to Let Currency **Stabilize**

Pöhl Cites Purchase Of Low-Cost Dollars

is not the largest shareholder in the

be made in the oil industry any- that he and a group of partners had more," said Michael Jensen, a pro- purchased 9.1 percent of Newfessor at Harvard Business School mont's stock - since increased to and the University of Rochester 9.95 percent - and were interested who has been a confidant of Mr. in acquiring more, perhaps through

cheap stocks available."

Pickens. Mr. Pickens first ventured out- pany. side the oil industry in a limited fashion last year, when he bought a small stake in Burlington Northern Inc., which has both petroleum and

transportation interests. But he later sold those shares without making a challenge to the company's management, and Mr. Pickens kept a low business profile for most of the first half of this year, spending part of the time pro-moting his autobiography.

"Boone. Mr. Pickens resurfaced in late July, when it was revealed that he led a group of investors that held a small stake in Boeing and was seeking permission from federal regulators to purchase up to 15 percent of

the aircraft maker. It was Mr. Pickens's first major move outside the oil business, and it caused a sensation that even Mr. Pickens is said to have described as 3 "violent overreaction." Boeing stock soared, the company's management implemented anti-takeover measures, and the state of Washington passed a new law making it all but impossible to take over the company, which is based in

Seattle. The fury proved one thing: even outside the oil industry, Mr. Pickens's interest in a company can move markets. Boeing stock went up \$7.25 just the day after Mr. Pickens's ownership was disclosed. Mr. Schwerdt said, "The threat of that action taking place causes a reaction on the upside, and he can

take advantage of that." While it is not known what Mr. Pickens has done with his Boeing stock, some analysts believe he has sold it at a nice profit.

Mr. Pickens's next target was Singer, the former sewing machine company now involved in a variety of defense electronics fields.

Three weeks ago, Mr. Pickens filed documents with the Securities and Exchange Commission saying that he and a group of investors had bought 4.4 percent of Singer and were considering increasing their holding to 15 percent.

Singer reacted more quietly than Boeing, but just as effectively, it

(Continued from first finance page) take advantage of that state's strictsaid, "there are no longer any er anti-takeover laws.

Next up was Newmont Mining. "There's not as much money to Mr. Pickens announced Aug. 13 a tender offer to take over the com-

Analysis took this action more seriously than Boeing and Singer, in part because of the dollars involved. The \$379 million Mr. Pickens's group invested in Newmont dwarfs his investment in the previous two companies.

Mr. Pickens's announcement of the Newmont stake contained his usual statements about seeking to improve shareholder value by forcing changes in Newmont that will improve its stock price.

Yet analysts say that, unlike Boeing, Singer and most of Mr. Pickens's other targets, Newmont's stock is not that undervalued.

In the past, Mr. Pickens has gone after companies whose stock was trading at a fraction of the book value of the company's assets. But Mr. Siedenberg says Newmont's asset value is around \$100 a share, while its stock is trading for slightly less than \$80, and has not risen much since Mr. Pickens's an-

"Pickens is reputed to have indicated that this is another example of an undervalued situation." Mr. Siedenberg said. "It really isn't."

stock has more than tripled in the past year and, as a result, some analysts believe Mr. Pickens will have a hard time convincing shareholders that they would be better

say, because unlike in most of his find an alternate suitor.

Indeed, the price of Newmont other takeover attempts, his group

Consolidated Gold Fields, a British firm, owns 26.6 percent of Newmont and has said it will support management in any battle off with him than with current against Mr. Pickens. That would make it easier for Newmont's man-Mr. Pickens could have some agement to garner enough votes to trouble bullying Newmont experts defeat a bid by Mr. Pickens or to

U.S. Bond Prices Continue To Slide as Rates Push Up

NEW YORK -The tenor of the U.S. Treasury market continued to be negative last week, with bond prices falling half a point or more. Securities dealers said they had been confronted with moderate to

New York Times Service

U.S. Credit Markets

strong selling activity by investors and speculators in the last few days

mand for debt securities. new 8% percent bonds due in 2017 were offered at 96 30/32, down half a point, to yield nearly 9.18 per-13/32 to yield 8.74 percent.

U.S. Consumer Rates Tax Exempt Bonds Band Buyer 28-Bond Index 5.61 % Hogit Mariyage, FHLB average Source : New York Times

that clearly outweighed the de-dollar buying by foreign central banks, that did not allay fears in By late Friday, the Treasury's the credit markets that the Federal Reserve was encouraging a slight rise in short-term interest rates. The overnight rate for bank cent. As recently as Aug. 14, the loans in the Federal funds market

new bonds were offered at 101 averaged about 6% percent, or slightly higher than the 64 percent Although the dollar stabilized at rate that prevailed from May until about 141.85 yea, with the help of this week.

EUROBONDS: Hybrids Thrive in Uncertain Climate

er. Morgan Stanley International, that met its specific financing strategy and also appealed to Japanese

investors.

effective tax rate. As a result, said available from a relatively highcoupon debt issue is of less value. Thus the computer and semiconductor company offered a low coupon, even for a convertible issue. Yet it compensated investors by wound up resembling a Japanese lowering the premium price for domestic convertible bond; Mr.

trading near a 12-month high, and a 7.98 percent conversion pre-third of sales, Mr. Boehmler said. mium, compared with Internation-

Morgan Stanley.

Because of various tax charge- mium over a good stock price was a creased to \$200 million. offs available to TI, it has a low combination that provided us with excellent, attractive financing," Mr. Boisvert, the tax deduction Mr. Boisvert said. While the company also offered investors the chance to redeem early, it did so at par, rather than the traditional pre-

converting the bond into stock, es- Boisvert estimated that about half pecially as the shares were already the issue was sold there. For International Paper's offering, Japanese

shifted its corporate new Jersey to al Paper's more usual 54 percent showing strong interest, the bonds finished at around 98.25.

(Continued from first finance page) interest rate and 23.70 percent pre- were rapidly increased immediately mium. "It's quasi-equity," said after being launched in Tokyo. Robert Taylor, vice president at Texas Instrument's, which began at \$150 million, was ultimately dou-"The opportunity to couple a bled; International Paper's also below coupon with an acceptable pre- gan at \$150 million and was in-

The bonds ended the week trading around or above their par offering prices, although exact levels were difficult to determine Friday because of an early exodus by London traders ahead of the three-day British holiday weekend. Interna-It did not hurt that the structure tional Paper's was quoted at 99.50, although the lead manager was quoting 100%; Texas Instruments

changed hands at 101. The \$75 million Wyse issue proved less popular, dealers said. The result: a 2% percent coupon demand accounted for about one-partly because some investors believed it should have given them an With European investors also option for an early redemption. It

Many Countries Producing Above Quota

SPEC country	Current quota	Current crude production
Saudi Arabia	4,343	4,500
Iran	2,369	2,800
Iraq	1,540	2.100
Kewait	996	1.500
United Arab Emirates	948	1.500
Ontar	299	450
Neutral Zone	N.A.	420
Venezueta	1,571	1,600
Nigeria	1,301	1,350
Indonesia	. 1,190 .	1,250
Libya	996	1.100
Algeria	667	670
Gabon	159	160
Ecuador	221	120
LA. Not Applicable	Source: Petri	plaum Intelligence Woold

Venezuelan Warns OPEC About Quota Violations

CARACAS — Venezuela's energy minister says he is confident about OPEC's ability to stabilize oil prices but warned about possible violations of production quotas by the oil cartel's members. The official, Arturo Hernandez Grisanti, said, "I think we can be optimistic but we cannot say that we have completely dominated the

potential dangers that exist in the market." Oil prices fluctuated around \$19 a barrel last week, slipping from higher levels after the Middle East Economic Survey reported that the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries was breaking its production ceiling of 16.6 million barrels a day by as much as 3

million barrels. Rilwanu Lukman, Nigeria's oil minister and the OPEC president put the figure at 1 million to 1.2 million barrels. He said there would have to be concrete evidence of quota violations by member states before steps could be taken against them.

Mr. Hernandez said, "There are always potential dangers, especially from possible overproduction. Now those dangers have materialized." Mr. Hernandez and other OPEC representative are scheduled to meet in Vienna Sept. 10 to discuss production quotas.

Kuwait Says It Bought North Sea Oil To Stay Within OPEC Output Limit

North Sea crude oil for its Europe-The Taiwanese central bank an refineries, a senior industry official was quoted Sunday as saying. Mansour al-Furaih, executive as-

sistant managing director for supply at state-run Kuwait Petroleum Corp., told the Kuwaiti news agency KUNA that the company was day. buying about 120,000 barrels per day of North Sea oil for its refinerindustry.

"Kuwait is able to supply the corporation with this quantity instead of buying it from the North Sea or elsewhere." Mr. Furaih said. "but it rejects that so as not to exceed its production quota."

Kuwait has been assigned a pro-KUWAIT — Kuwait is buying duction limit of 996,000 barrels a day by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries. Mr. Furaih denied that the emirate was sion. surpassing its quota.

But industry sources have estimated that Kuwait has been pump-Mr. Furaih said that KPC halted

crude oil sales on the spot market ies in the Netherlands and Den- two weeks ago to "relieve pressure mark. KPC is the umbrella organi- on oil prices and protect them from zation that runs Kuwait's oil falling from OPEC's official level of \$18 a barrel." Reported overproduction by

some OPEC countries has depressed world oil prices to about \$18 a barrel from more than \$20 early this month for Britain's North Sea Brent.

Kodak Asked University To Bar Fuji Employee

By Lee A. Daniels New York Times Service

NEW YORK - Like many American corporate giants, the Eastman Kodak Co. battles its Japanese competitors in whatever marketplace they meet. This summer. Kodak took the fight to an unusual arena — the university campus.

Professing concern that an employee of its most intense rival, the Fuji Photo Film Co., would be sharing graduate business school classes at the University of Rochester with its own employees, Kodak went so far as to persuade the university to rescind its acceptance of the Japanese student.

It was an unusual show of corporate influence despite the long. close relationship between American business and U.S. business

And it was particularly striking because the William E. Simon School of Business at the university is known for its free-market principles, which advocate a minimum of regulatory constraint.

The student, Tsuneo Sakai, is part of this year's contingent of employees sent by Japanese corporations to business schools in the United States to learn more about American business principles and practices. He was admitted to the Simon School for its two-year master's degree program beginning this

Kodak, which is based in Rochester, routinely sends scores of its employees to the same school for business degrees. But it apparently became alarmed when it learned of the proposed admission of the Fuji employee, especially because of his work in the company's new-products division.

In a statement Friday. Kodak said that it acted out of concern that its senior and mid-level managers attending the Simon School "would feel inhibited in discussions and/or reviewing case studies for fear of revealing proprietary information."

But it maintained it did not threaten or force Simon officials to reconsider their admissions deci-

For its part, the Simon School helped to place Mr. Sakai in the Sloan School of Management at the ing as much as 1.5 million barrels a Massachusetts Institute of Tech-

One prominent economist said he worried that publicity about the incident could create further ill will and be particularly controversial in Japan, where there is a keen sensitivity about being the target of what is seen as chauvinistic Ameri-

Edward Lincoln, a research associate and expert on Japan at the Brookings Institution in Washington, said, "It's certainly true that

American businesses have been disturbed by the large number of Japanese nationals in American

business whools and American sees entific-research programs." "But," he added, "I think there's a zero chance that any good bustness school would tailor its admis-

sions policies to suit them " Mr. Lincoln said that the situdtion in Rochester underscored the fact that American business! schools are unavoidably part of the arena in which competition between the two countries is played

"This is a situation one has to be ambivalent about," Mr. Uncolff said. "On the one hand, I believe that anybody who can qualify for admission ought to be admitted

"But on the other hand," he and, and "no one should be so name as to. think that Japanese companies are sending employees to American business schools solely to broaden their intellectual horizons Officials of Fuji could not be

reached for comment. Russell Palmer, dean of the Wharton School at the University of Pennsylvania, who stressed that he was speaking generally, and he had heard some concerns pressed about the supposed mintent conflict presented by the proveing number of Japanese dates

at American business schools. Roughly 20 percent of the West ton School's 1.450 candidates are from abroad. He said that the? so Japanese nationals form the

largest contingent from abroad Mr. Palmer asserted, however that "I don't see how a biporte school such as ours could get after trying to sort out all the percental conflicts that can arise in a business school student body.

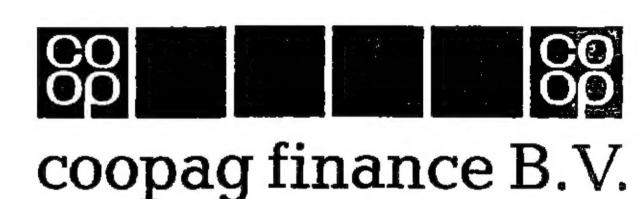
He added. "We have people here, too, from American companies that are competing against each other."

French Consumer Price-

Agence France i a ... PARIS - Consumer prices in France are likely to use a little over 3 percent for 1987, following a 2.1 percent increase in 1986. Ferance Minister Edouard Ballacius and Sunday, Inflation stead at 2.4 percent over the first seven months of



This announcement appears as a matter of record only



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The Mitsui Bank, Ltd.

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U.S. Textile Quotas Hurt Bangladesh's Effort to Expand Its Best Market, Create Others

By Stuart Auerbach
Washington Past Service

WASPINGTON — Impoverished Rangla-desh has rapidly expanded its textile exports over the past few years only to draw protests

from the United States, its major market. In talks with U.S. textile negotiators here in late July, Bangladesh officials argued that their country - among the poorest in the world with average per capita income of \$150 a year needs to increase apparel exports to speed de-velopment that will lift it from the morass of

Bangladesh's textile exports started from a low base: Its 1983 shipments to the United States of 2.1 million garments ranked it far below the major clothing suppliers of the world -Taiwan, Hong Kong, China and South Korea - which together hold 65 percent of the U.S. import market.

As a result, even though its clothing exports have grown more than 135 percent a year since 1983, its overseas sales totaled just \$170 million in 1985 compared to \$5.6 billion for Hong Kong \$3.4 billion for Korea, \$3 billion for

Taiwan and \$2 billion for China

Bangladesh emerged as the sixth-largest supplier of clothing to the United States, shipping 50

million garments to the United States. But its success proved to be a mixed blessing for Bangladesh. Although its sales amounted to just 3 percent of all U.S. apperel imports during that period, the rapid growth attracted the attention of monitors from the domestic industry and U.S. textile negotiators.

Ronald Sorini, deputy textile negotiator for the Office of the U.S. Trade Representative, said, "We never saw those rapid increases here before except in the case of China" a few years

Bangladesh's clash with U.S. quota limits illustrates the global conflict between the industrialized nations of Europe, the United States and Japan, which have domestic textile and clothing industries that they are trying to protect, and the low-wage nations of Asia, Africa and Latin America that want to increase their overseas textile and apparel sales.

U.S. negotiators are under added pressure from domestic manufacturers and their allies in organized labor, who are pressing a quota bill that would limit import growth in 185 catego-Nonetheless, during the first half of this year. ries of textiles and clothing to I percent a year

for 10 years. The bill, which President Ronald Reagan has promised to veto, is likely to come up in the House soon after Congress returns

from its summer recess. Poor countries like Bangladesh, however, see the emergence of an export-oriented textile and apparel industry as a major step out of poverty

because it could start an industrialization process that could lead to greater development. This is the road followed by the newly industrialized countries of the Pacific Rim - Tai-

wan, South Korea and Hong Kong - that have become the development models for poorer Third World countries because of their success

These countries, in fact, played a role in starting the textile industry in Bangladesh. As the textile quotas on their home countries be-

came filled and further U.S., European and Japanese restrictions loomed, clothing manufacturers in those countries began looking to new low-wage areas to locate factories.

The Far Eastern investors went first to Sri Lanka and then to the tiny island nation of the Maldives, also in South Asia. When the United States placed those countries' exports under quotas, the investors moved to Bangladesh.

They were accompanied by American buyers

U.S. negotiators are faced with trying to balance special treatment for newcomers, such as Bangladesh, with being fair to traditional suppliers.

in shifting into more-sophisticated manufacturing such as steel, autos and consumer electron-

the capital city of Dhaka and the port city of

who placed orders for flannel shirts, a simple, inexpensive garment to make. The foreign investors supplied the cloth, the thread, the buttons and the instruction, and in 1983 a total of 1.5 million flannel shirts flowed from Bangladesh factories to stores in the United States. Most of the workers were women recruited from rural areas of Bangladesh who moved into

Chittagong, where most of the factories are

Commerce Secretary A.B.M. Ghulam Mostala recalled that the foreign teachers were amazed at how easily the new workers took to the new trade. But weaving is a long and honorable tradition among women in Bangladesh, which produces some of the finest handmade textile products in Asia.

When Bangladesh was part of British India, the English colonialists broke the fingers of women there to stop them from weaving cloth and to force the people to buy products from the English mills.

Now, Mr. Mostafa said, Bangladesh's clothing industry is largely locally owned, financed by the savings of retired army officers, university professors and civil servants, and consists of some 600 factories employing about 200,000 workers who earn less than \$50 a month.

The clothing factories, furthermore, now produce more complex garments, exporting products in 35 categories.

"What is more important," Mr. Mostafa said, is that "this has the potential of giving birth to other industries," such . making the to Bangladesh.

buttons, cardboard stiffeners, thread, fasteners and fabrics needed to make clothing.

The increase in clothing exports comes as Bangladesh's traditional products - animal hides and skins, jute and tea - are not selling

well in international markets. As a result of its spurt in clothing sales. Bangladesh had \$1 billion in export earnings in the fiscal year that ended last June, 24 percent above the 1986 level.

But Herman Starobin, research director for the International Ladies' Garment Workers Union, takes issue with the program of boosting development through clothing exports.

Mr. Starobin said the Bangladesh factory owners were being "ripped off" by Western buyers, who pay as little as \$2.25 for a shirt they then sell in the United States for \$16. The factory owners, in turn, exploit the workers with low wages and substandard working conditions, he said.

U.S. negotiators are faced with trying to balance special treatment for newcomers, such as Bangladesh, with being fair to traditional suppliers. Some of those nations, such as Thailand, already have lost a share of their market

OTC Consolidated trading for week ended Friday.

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14 First emperor of Austria 17 Compound 49 Medical suffix used in making plastics

22 Side dish 23 Appends 24 Indian of Manitoba 25 Act of subduing 26 Corn unit

28 Cold chaser 30 Butcher's stock 32 Without auditory feedback 34 Check 35 Comic Johnson 37 A Dallas inst.

39 Zig follower 42 Romberg's prince 45 Joi 47 Writes 49 Pound part 50 More unusual 51 Snow White's **favorite** 52 Mr. Deeds?

54 Van Druten's ''—— Camera'' ,55 Leak 56 Norman city 58 Org. for Mom and Pop **59** Urge

New York Times, edited by Eugene Maleska.

SPORTS BRIEFS

Nelson Retains WBC Featherweight Crown

LOS ANGELES (AP) - Azumah Nelson of Ghana successfully defended his World Boxing Council featherweight title for the ninth time Saturday night with a unanimous 12-round decision over Marcos Villasana.

Nelson used combinations and hooks to the body to slow Villasana and stayed out of trouble with deft footwork. Villasana, the WBC's top-ranked contender from Mexico City, had points deducted in the fifth and 11th rounds for low blows. Nelson is 26-1 lifetime, with 19 knockouts: Villasana is 46-6-2.

Strange Leads Love by 2 Strokes in U.S. Golf

AKRON, Ohio (UPI) - Curtis Strange shot a 2-under-par 68 to maintain his two-shot lead after Saturday's third round of the World Series of Golf tournament. Strange was at 6-under 204 after 54 holes over the Firestone Country Club South Course. Davis Love III was 66/206; Tom Kite had a 65 for a 208 total that tied him with South African Fulton Allem (67) and Bobby Wadkins (70). On Friday, a 66/136 had given Strange a two-shot edge over Wadkins, Paul, go in winter, so they cannot be all bad.

Azinger and Fred Wadsworth. Taiwanese Romp to Little World Series Title

WILLIAMSPORT, Pennsylvania (AP) — Pang Yu-Long hit a grand-slam home the pollen of dollars scattered by a couple of run and added a two-run shot to lead Hua Lian of Taiwan to a 21-1 victory Saturday philanthropic biologists named Norby Walters over Irvine (California) in the Little League World Series championship game. The Far East continued its dominance (17 championships in the last 21 years)

with the most lopsided title game in the event's 40-year history. Hua Lian also set the record for the most runs scored, previously held by Williamsport, in a 16-7 victory over Lock Haven (Pennsylvania) in 1947. The title is the 12th for Taiwan since 1969; Taiwanese teams have a 40-2 record in 14 series.

Solution to Friday's Puzzle SADAT ALDO SHAH ALIBIERAINEHARI S T E R N A C R E E L I E H O T A N D B O T H E R E D HEESSCOPE SHADY THREEMEN ATOMEREESEOVI SAUSAGE AESOPICIRS SATUP PELEFREEBIES COEDS KANTE ARR COLDSHOULDERED OLLA OENS ETANA MRED ATMAN APODESSALLAPSE

Quotable

if you have groceries."

ing lion or tiger?" Steinbrenner's statement the he was in started to be bandied about. no danger of losing his job. "What am I College athletes are not supposed to deal

and boosters, as well as to coaches and administrators, who are on salary.

Sym-bi-o-sis. (sim bi o sis) n. Biol. The consorting together, usually in mutually advantageous partnership, of dissimilar organisms, as of the algae and fungi in lichens. (Greek: syn: to-

gether; bios: life.) - Funk & Wagnalls Encyclopedic College

SPORTS

VANTAGE POINT/ George Vecsey

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — In the wonderful world of football, the algae play on Saturday and the fungi play on Sunday. Together, they fill the terrible gaps in people's lives on weekends and they provide sportswriters with warm places to

But something is threatening this intricate balance of nature between the algae of college football and the fungi of professional football Rogue organisms have broken loose, pursuing the polien of dollars scattered by a couple of and Lloyd Bloom.

What we are talking about here is the limbo status of Cris (short, one assumes, for "crisis") Carter and Charles Gladman, who are stuck between the algae and the fungi, the rock and

Carter was already a most unusual being, a wide receiver who was trusted to catch the ball in Ohio State's lumbering earthbound attack. · Chicago Cub announcer Steve He set a school record for receptions, yards and Stone, on Los Angeles Manager Tom: touchdowns by his junior season but caught Lasorda: "His license plate says, 'Honk one too many fiscal pass from the Walters-(LAT) Bloom tandem.

• Senior golfer Chi Chi Rodriguez, Gladman was — the past tense seems approdefending his diet, which is heavy on priate here - a running back for the University meat: "Have you ever seen a bad-look- of Pittsburgh who would not cooperate with (LAT) investigations into whether he had taken money New York Yankee Manager Lou from the dynamic duo. Carter denied taking Piniella, responding to owner George money until words like "grand" and "jury"

safe for, a month, a year? I'm tired of with agents until their undergraduate usefulhaving to defend myself every day. I've ness is over. Often coming from underprividone a damn good job with what I've leged homes, college athletes are supposed to had to work with. Print it, because it's serve as an example of moral and physical (AP) excellence to the more affluent students, alumni

The selflessness of these athletes may then be rewarded by pro football, providing they have not broken their bodies in service to their uni-

After consorting with agents too soon, these athletes could not simply leave their academic homes and move on to professional football

After consorting with agents too soon, these athletes could not simply leave their academic homes and move on to professional football because that would imperil the entire food chain.

because that would imperil the entire food

College football needs the National Football League as an incentive for the next wave of high school stars: Perform well, don't be too greedy when boosters slip you unmarked bills, and you too can be drafted by the NFL.

And the NFL needs college football, as the cheapest farm system it could ever have. With this wonderful symbiotic relationship. the NFL does not condone college players' abandoning their benefactors in academia.

First of all, as somebody once said in another context, it would be wrong. Second, it would make the colleges mad, and they might withhold scouting films, block access for scouts to heated press boxes and stop giving out hot chocolate between the halves.

The NFL also lives in terror of being sued by even a moderately skillful lawyer for a runaway college player. There was a threat to this blissful

You Can't Fool Mother Nature existence when the United St. League (whatever became of 1 started signing the Hench world. Now that morrogans wishes the colleges could conti-

At least 13 NFL teams 17 would not draft Carter or Co. cases were sent back to their felice Not even old Han Solo himself record as wanting these two to

Meanwhile, what to do will " man? Apparently to avoid a field nates to agents and pro foother. Collegiate Athletic Association Wednesday to let Pitt restore in Teryl Austin, provided he mygan proved he had no further ties to 14. Messrs. Walters and Bloom and up to their glib jawbones in legamight not be active in the next clas-

Earl Bruce, the Ohio State football had publicly called Carter "a liar." ing to take him back, but the selection and athletic director do not seen: A Ed Bozik, the Pitt athletic etc. Gladman might not be academic. because he had dropped out of suff

There is not much sympathy Live Gladman, who apparently broke the two agents who would not protect stonewall silence. As streetwise as . about going rates for sports cars, jew .!! ing and other toys of youth, they jeopardize their college eligibility and should have known the symbiotic between the algae and the fungi.

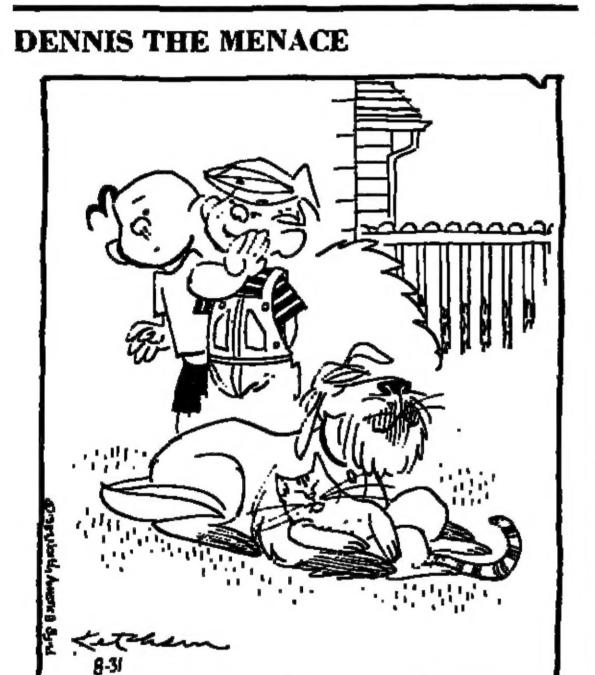
The only sympathy for Carter and the control of the is that college football makes money lead ... everybody but the players. As it stands in the Carter and Gladman do not have a degree ... place to play football.

Will any NFL team draft them this ware the the names Tim Raines and Ron Gundre de La familiar chord?

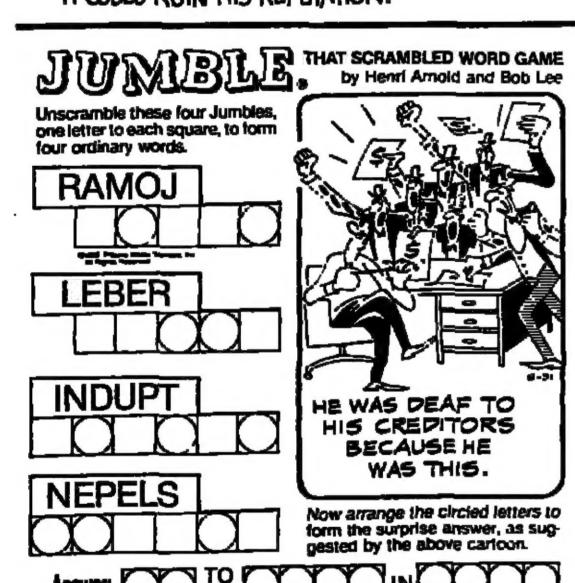
PEANUTS

BLONDIE

UNCLE LEO



HE REALLY LIKES CATS, BUT DON'T TELL ANYONE ... IT COULD RUIN HIS REPUTATION."



Jumbles: SNORT FUROR ANYWAY GOBLET Friday's Answer: He's not a yes-man, but when his boss says no, he says this—NO, TOO

WEATHER

EUROPE Amsterdor Albens Bercelone 36 97 28 82 o 33 91 28 82 fr Ediabaran Ediabaran AFRICA NORTH AMERICA 84 18 64 pc 93 25 77 pc 75 9 48 pc 72 11 51 fr 30 66 22 72 31 68 22 72 91 24 75 sh Jerusala Tel Aviv OCEANIA Auckland MONDAY'S FORECAST — CHANNEL: Silotti, FRANKFURT: Foir, Temp. 24—14 (74—57), LONDON: Foir, Temp. 21—13 (70—55), MADRID: Thunderstorms, Temp. 24—17 (75—43), NEW YORK: Parity cloudy, Temp. 25—15 (77—57), ROME: 28—17 (82—63), PARIS: Thunderstorms, Temp. 26—15 (77—57), ROME: Foir, Temp. 27—16 (81—61), TEL AVIV: Not Available, ZURICH: Cloudy, Foir, Temp. 27—16 (81—61), TEL AVIV: Not Available, ZURICH: Cloudy, Temp. 24—25 (93—77), HONG; Temp. 21—13 (70—55), BANGKOK; Cloudy, Temp. 34—25 (93—77), HONG; KONG: Showers, Temp. 32—28 (90—62), MANILA: Showers, Temp. 32—24 (90—79), SEOUL: Rain, Temp. 22—20 (72—48), SINGAPORE: (90—79), SEOUL: Rain, Temp. 22—20 (72—48), SINGAPORE: (90—79), SEOUL: Rain, Temp. 23—20 (71—79), Thunderstorms, Temp. 33—26 (9)—79), TOKYO; Misi Temp. 31—20 (9)—79),



WHO IS THIS MAN ON

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YES, HE WORKED AT AN



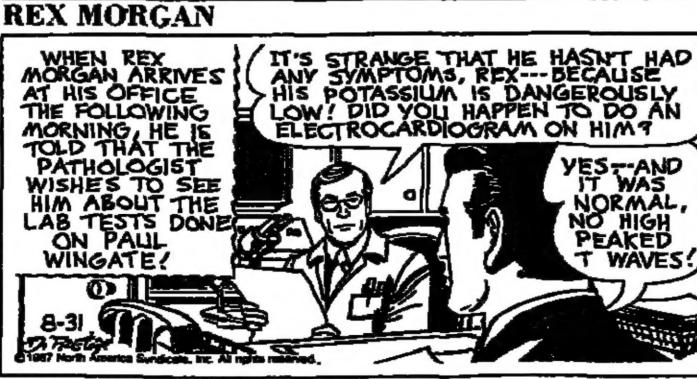














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Amsterdam

The Amsterdam Stock Exchange was dominated last week by a falling dollar, interest rate developments and largely negative reactions to half-yearly reports. The ANP-CBS general index finished the week at 321.1, down from

325.4 the previous Friday. Trading was lively Monday but prices closed virtually unchanged. On Tuesday, the ANP-CBS index dropped by 2.1 points, but Wednesday brought a slight recovery. The mood among the internationals was mixed, with Royal Dutch KLM falling slightly and Philips and Unilever posting modest gains.

Prices dipped again Thursday as companies released disappointing semiannual reports and the dollar fell further. Trading was listless Friday, and share prices slipped again. Weekly volume was 5.993 billion gulders,

down from 8.992 billion the previous week.

Frankfurt

Volume was moderate and trading was quiet as the Frankfurt stock market closed out the final week of August. The weakening of the dollar put investors in a cautious mood.

Stock prices lost almost 2 percent on the week and the Commerzbank index closed at 2013.5, down 18.1 points for the week. Volume on the country's eight exchanges was 17.73 billion DM, down from 24.14 billion.

Only BMW and Karstadt posted solid gains among representative stocks. BMW rose by 27 DM for the week to 782. Volkswagen rose by just 1 DM to 403 while Daimler-Benz lost 17.50 DM to finish at 1,136.50,

Banks also suffered, with Commerzbank dipping by 2.20, Dresdner by 6, and Deutsche

Hong Kong

The Hong Kong stock market emerged from the doldrums in an action-packed week. The Hang Seng Index closed at a record 3,611.74 Friday for a gain of 165.15 points on the

previous week. The broader-based Hong Kong index finished at 2,365.59, up 106.81. Average daily volume was 1.82 billion Hong Kong dollars, up from the previous week's 1.63 billion.

The Hang Seng plunged 36.45 points Mon-day under consistent selling pressure, but the mood turned bullish Tuesday as traders, seeing good news in the Hong Kong & Shanghai Bank's half-yearly report, looked for bargains. The run continued until the end of the week, fueled by a series of favorable half-yearty company reports. Cathay Pacific rose 50 cents to 7.80, Cheung

Kong gained 70 cents to 13.70; China Light gained one dollar to finish at 26.90 and Swire Pacific advanced 2.30 dollars to 26.60.

London

Shares rose last week on the London Stock Exchange amid an absence of major economic indicators. The impending bank holiday weekend reduced activity.

Rallying oil prices supported the tone, but trading was erratic and nervous ahead of a report Tuesday's on British trade and renewed fears of another rise in interest rates. The Financial Times industrial share index

closed up 32.6 points on the week at 1,759.8. After a setback Monday, when crude prices fell to a four-month low, BP, Shell, Britoil, Lasmo and Enterprise were boosted by oil's recovery. Insurance stocks also were strong after interim results from Pearl Group and rumors that the Australian company Adelaide Steamship has built up a stake in Royal. Earnings reports also strengthened Hanson

Trust, Scandinavian Bank, Ladbroke and News International.

Milan

After three successive weeks of declines, Milan stocks recovered slightly last week, with the Comit index edged up 0.73 percent to close at 619.87. Trading value rose to 748 billion lire for the week from 640 billion. Montedison rose 4.79 percent amid a series

of rumors and denials that Ferruzzi was increasing its stake in the conglomerate. Other major chemical stocks also did well. Farmiterba rose by 9.38 percent, Selm by 4.47 percent and Iniziativa Meta by 2.31 percent. Oliverti gained 3.49 percent. Fiat rose 0.1 percent.

Paris

Improving economic indicators and hopes of a drop in interest rates cheered the Paris

WORLD STOCKS IN REVIEW / Via Agence France-Prove

Bourse last week. French share prices anned an average of 5.5 percent.

The final CAC trading index was unaverable. The index had climbed to 425.5 That sales from the previous Friday's closing of 4114 and prices were off only 0.15 percent l'inda-

A boost came from reports that the branch gross domestic product was up by 0.8 percent in the second quarter and that the number of unemployed dipped by 0.3 percent in July while consumer prices rose by only 0.2 percent

On Monday, the start of the new months trading account, prices were very strong and the instantaneous trend indicator jumped in 1.4 percent. Tuesday brought a minimal this percent gain and prices surged 1.8 percent on Wednesday, particularly because of strength in credit and financial company stocks.

On Thursday, trading was active, with a market rise of 1 percent.

Singapore

The Singapore stock market ended on a relaxed note after prices surged to a new high in the middle of the week.

The rise of selective stocks boosted the Struit Times industrial index past the 1,500 mark for the first time Wednesday to 1,505.40 points. The index retreated to 1,482.71 at the end of the week, but was still up from the previous

week's closing of 1,436.04. The week opened with share prices surging ahead on spillover buying from the previous

City Development warrants continued to top the list of active counters, rising 17 cents to 5.05 on a volume of 6.8 million shares.

Tokyo

Increasing signs of recovery in the Jananese economy and relatively minor fluctuations in the yen-dollar rate sent Tokyo share prices soaring to successive highs last week. The Nikkei stock average closed above 26,000 yen for

the first time ever. The closely-watched Nikkei finished at 26.048.17 yen on Saturday, only a day after it set a new record of 25,974.96. The weekly gain was 488.99 yen. The composite TSE index for the major first section closed at 2,158.21 for a weekly advance of 28.90.

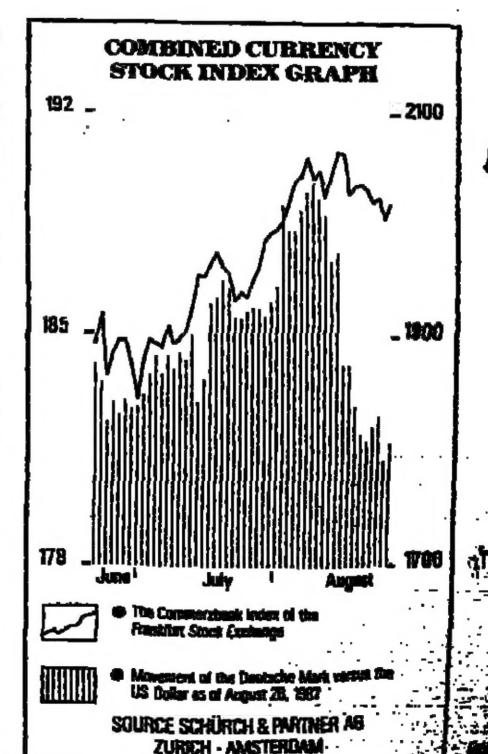
Sony, Matsushita Electric Industrial, Pio-neer, Hitachi, Toshiba and other light electricals performed well. Other gainers included chemicals, drugs and precision instruments.

Zurich

The Zurich stock market dropped for the second straight week, with the Credit Suisse index dipping to 592.6 points Friday against 594.4 a week earlier.

Market operators commented said they were worried by the simultaneous drop of gold and the dollar.

Bank stocks were down. Union Bank of Switzerland was off 140 to 4,990. Financial companies were mixed, with Electrowatt dipping 500 to 3,850 but Oerlikon-Bührle adding 30 to finish at 1,720. Insurance stocks, foods, industrials and chemicals were irregular.





Johnson Defeats Lewis, Shattering Record at World Championships

Compiled by Our Stuff From Dispatcher ROME - "If I had been asked before the race if either of us could have clipped a 10th of a second off, I'd have said no," Carl Lewis. the Olympic champion from the United States, said Sunday.

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But arch-rival Ben Johnson of Canada not only defeated Lewis in the star event at the World

TRACK AND FIELD

Track and Field Championships, he shattered the world record in the men's 100-meter final with a time of 9.83 seconds.

The old record, set by Calvin Smith of the United States in 1983 in the high altitude of Colorado: et let up, bursting across the fin-Springs, was 9.93. Johnson's mark, set at sea level, represented a drop of I percent, unhead of in track and especially in a race so short. "This record is the best ever in the history of track, in all events," said the compact, often sullen Johnson. He beat Lewis for the fifth consecutive time, but Lewis had nothing to be ashamed of: He finished second, his time of

a equaling the old mark Stewart of Jamaica was 10.08, with Linford Chris-Britain fourth at 10.14 and Kovacs of Hungary fifth in Chidi Imoh of Nigeria, cond a threat, finished sixth in emifinals about two hours a and failed to qualify. though the day belonged to

son, 25, shortly afterward fother world record was set when Stefka Kostadinova of Bulgaria cleared 6 feet 1014 inches 92.09 meters) in the women's high jump. That bettered the mark of 6-94 she set in 1986.

Johnson had been leading up to his record-smashing performance with a brilliant series of races. On Aug. 2, he was timed in 9.98 at Ottawa. He followed that with 10.05 at Malmo, Sweden, on Aug. 10; 10.00 at Koblenz, West Germany, on Aug. 13; 9.95 at Cologne on Aug. 16, and 9.97 into a strong headwind at Zurich on Aug. 19.

"I had the best conditions to break the world record," he said. "I respect him for what he did."

said Lewis, the meet defending champion and winner of four gold medals in the last Olympics. The two have not been friends. In fact, they often have shown animosity toward each other. That

was evident after Johnson blazed across the finish line, and his time was flashed on the scoreboard at Olympic Stadium to the thundering applause/of the crowd of 64,500. Levil tried to congratulate Johnson twite, and the native of Jamaica finally acknowledged the gesture on the third attempt. "I just knew I could beat him," Johnson said.

He shot out of the blocks with his usual explosive start and nevish line with the assurance of a man who had just accomplished one of the greatest feats in sports. "I worked hard for this mo-

ment and all went well," he said. "Next year I will do even better. Lewis has tried this year to get the title, but he did not succeed." "I was not bappy with my start," said Lewis, a notoriously slow starter. So, as usual, he had

Johnson, that was impossible. Johnson said he had thought about this race for a long time. "In the days before the final, I was in my room concentrating on what to do," he said, "I thought

of what I did in Cologne. It just

to come from behind. But against

all came together here." In other medal events Sunday, the women's 100 meters was won by Silke Gladisch of East Germany in a meet-record time of 10.90. with another East German, Heike Drechsler, second in 11.00. The defending champion, Marlies Göhr of East Germany, was elim-

mated in the semifinals. Seppo Raty of Finland won the men's javelin gold with a throw of 274 feet 1 inch (83.54 meters) on his last attempt. World recordholder Jan Zelezny of Czechoslovakia was third, behind Viktor Yevsynkov of the Soviet Union.

The final gold medal of the day went to an Italian, Maurizio Damilano, who won the 20-kilometer walk in a meet-record 1:20.44. In the morning world record-

SATURDAY'S RESULTS

AMERICAN LEAGUE

First Game

Stanley and Sullivan; Condictti and Bondo.

W-Condiettl, 7-13, L-Stonley, 4-13, HRs-

Baston, Evans, (31). Cleveland, Tabler (11),

Hurst and Marzano; Yelt and Allanson, W-

Yett, 3-5. L-Hurst, 14-9. HRs-Cleveland

McCaskill Lucas (6), Fraser (6) and Boone;

Boddicker, Williamson (7), Medenfuer (9),

Nelson, Leiper (6), Plunk (6), Eckersley

Langston and S.Brodley; Rhaden, Filsonn

(3), Staddard (9) and Carone. W--Langston

15-10. L-Rhoden, 15-7. HRs-Secitie, P.Brod-

Compbeil Guetterman (8) and Valle; John

Righetti (6) and Skinner, W--John, 12-4, L--

Gubicza, Gleaton (B). J.Dovis (B), Quiten-

berry (5) and Owen, Guirk (5); Sannister and

15. HRs-Konses City, Wilson (4), White (13).

Chicago, Coloeron (22),

HR-Defrott, Lemon (17).

(19), Hrbek (32).

Hassey, W—Bonnister, 10-10. L—Gubicza, 9-

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Compbell, 0-2. Sv—Righetti (24). HRs—Seat

tle, Matthews (3). New York, Easter (3).

W-Freser, 8-8, L-Williamson, 8-9.

Hinzo (2), Snyder (30),

(40). Terente, Gruber (11).

ley (13). New York, Kittle (11).

New York

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Sebra, Hesketh (6), Parrett (7), McClure

(8), McGaifigan (8) and Read, Fitzperold (8):

Los Angeles, Hillesos, Pena (7), Holton (8),

Crews (18) and Sciescia, Trevino (9). W-

McGatfigan, 4-2. L-Crews, 0-1.



Ben Johnson held his lead over a concerned Carl Lewis.

holder Willie Banks of the United States failed to advance to the final in the triple jump, finishing 11th in his group with a disappointing best of 55 feet 812 inches. It was the second major setback for Banks, the Los Angeles resi-

dent who finished sixth before the home crowd in the 1984 Olympics. On Saturday, the championships got off to a rousing start with Rosa Mota of Portugal, Werner Günther of Switzerland and Paul Kipkoech of Kenya

breaking meet records. Mota won the women's marathon in 2 hours 25 minutes 17 seconds. Günther outdueled world record-holder and 1984 Olympic champion Alessandro Andrei of Italy in winning the men's shot put at 72-114. Günther broke the championship record of 70-914 set by Andrei, the favorite, during Saturday's morning qualifying the race.

and became the first Swiss to win a gold medal in a world competi-

Kipkoech took the lead in the 0,000-meter race with 4,000 meters to go and pulled away in winning in 27:38.63. The race ended in confusion when several runners, none in contention, stopped a lap short of 10,000 meters.

Mota, the first-place woman's finisher in this year's Boston Marathon, led nearly every step of the way in the 26-mile, 385-yard marathon that began and ended in Olympic Stadium. She finished 735 minutes ahead of runner-up Zoja

Ivanova of the Soviet Union. Earlier, Mota had said she did not like the course, but her only problem came after crossing the finish line, which she misjudged. After going about 30 yards past, she realized she had completed

Bell Hits 2 Homers as Jays Rout Athletics to spoil the pitching debut of Dennis in the sixth inning, gave him 115 three-hitter for his first major Rasmussen, who allowed four hits in RBI for the year. That surpassed league shutout and John Cangelosi The Associated Press TORONTO - George Bell hit

two home runs Sunday afternoon, one during an eight-run seventh inning, as the Toronto Blue Jays beat the Oakland Athletics, 13-3. The score was 3-3 in the seventh

when the Blue Jays scored on second baseman Tony Bernazard's wild throw on a potential double play

SUNDAY BASEBALL

ball. Bell followed with a three-run botner, then hit his 41st this season in the eighth inning to break the team record set by Jesse Barfield last season. Bell now is one ahead of the Athletics' rookie, Mark McGwire, for the American League lead.

Yankees 4, Mariners 1: In New York, Bill Gullickson pitched seven shutout innings in his AL debut before needing relief help from

Dave Righetti against Seattle.
Gullickson, acquired Wednesday from the Cincinnati Reds for pitcher Dennis Rasmussen, took a threehitter and a 4-0 lead into the eighth. He left after Harold Reynolds hit one-out double and Mickey Brantlev singled in a run.

Red Sox 7, Indians 3: In Cleveland, Dwight Evans went three-forfive with two homers and four RBI for Boston.

Roger Clemens, pitching on three days of rest for the first time this season, struck out Cory Snyder three times: Snyder now has 138 strikeouts this season, breaking the team mark of 137 set by Brook Jacoby last year. Snyder has struck out all nine times he has faced Clemens in his career.

Angels 6, Orioles 2: In Baltimore. Wally Joyner hit a three-run homer and Tony Armas and Brian Downing added bases-empty shots for California.

Cardinals 4, Braves 3: In the National League. 17. St. Louis, Jose Oquendo's suicide squeeze bunt scored Jack Clark with one out and the bases loaded in the bottom of the ninth as their team rallied for three runs that inning to beat Atlanta. It was the Cardinals' fifth straight victory.

Jim Acker relieved to to start the St. Louis ninth and gave up doubles to Vince Coleman and Terry Pendleton, which made it 3-2. After Clark walked. Paul Assenmacher relieved and Willie McGee doubled home Pendleton to tie the score.

Reliever Gene Garber walked pinch-hitter Tommy Herr to load the bases and Oquendo bunted back to the mound as Clark broke for home. Garber fielded the bunt but could not make a play.

Cubs 3. Reds 1: In Cincinnati, Andre Dawson hit a two-run homer and a run-scoring single for Chicago

six innings but struck out seven. It his previous high of 113, for the hit a three-run homer against was the third-place Reds' eighth loss. Montreal Expos in 1983. in their last nine games.

Dawson's 43d homer this season. burgh. Doug Drabek pitched a ming their sixth straight.

Houston, which lost its lifth Pirates 7. Astros 0: In Pitts- straight while the Pirates were with-



Oof

Chasing a pop-up by Oakland's Dwayne Murphy. shortstop Tony Fernandez and center fielder Lloyd Moseby collided in the fifth inning Saturday in Toronto. Fernandez stayed in the game, but Moseby departed with a severely bruised left forearm (X-rays later showed no broken bones). On the same play, Carney Lansford, who had walked, injured his right ankle rounding second base: left fielder George Bell retrieved the ball and easily threw Lansford out at third.



SCOREBOARD

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Friday's and Saturday's Major League Line Scores Lefferts (9), D.Robinson (9) and Brenly. W-

Baseball

FRIDAY'S RESULTS AMERICAN LEAGUE 912 000 106-4 9 S le: Trout Hudson (5), Clements (8) and Cerone, Salas (7), Skinner (9). W-Truillia. 3-4. L-Hudson, A-L. HRs-Seattle, Davis (22),

Straker, Berenguer (8) and Butera, Loudner (A); Bosio and Surhoff, W-Bosia, II-5. L-Straker, 6-9. 010 0TT 000-3 \$ 1 001 010 000-2 4 6 Stewart Eckersley (8) and Tettleton: Stieb and Whitt, W-Stewart, 18-9. L-Stieb, 13-7, 5v—Eckersley (10), HR--Oakland, Lonstord

000 000 T48-5 10 0 002 001 000-3 7 2 Russell, Williams (6), Mehercic (8) and Stanley, Petroiti (4), Porter (7), Slought (8); Morris, Hernandez (8) and Nokes, Heath (8). W-Williams, 7-3. L-Merris, 15-7. Sv-Mohercic (16). HRs-Texas, Sierra (27). Defroit, Nokes (24).

Kenses City 000 000 120-3 70 1 Leibrandt, Quisenberry (9) and Owen; La-Point, Allen (7) and Fisk W-Lefbrandt, 13-9. L-LaPoint, 2-2. HR-Kansas City, Tarisbuli Dec 823 000-5 7 1

122 000 001-6 19 Witt, Finley (4) and Fimple, Boone (4): Habyen, McGriffin (6), O'Connor (7), Williamson (9) and Kennedy, W-Williamson, 8-8. L-Finley, 2-6. HRs-California, Joyner (26). Schofield (9). Bottimore, Hart (2), Lynn (21). (Boston at Cleveland, ppd., rais)

MATIONAL LEAGUE

001 006 007-2 # 1 919 000 30m-4 11 2 **Pittsburgh** Scott and Agriby; Walk, Gott (8) and LaValliere. W--Walk, 6-2. L-Scott, 13-10. Sv--Gott 918 908 163 1-6 14 T

011 006 201 0-5 11 0 Cincinnati Sutcliffe, DiPino (5), Batter (8), Smith (9) ond Davis; Robinson, Murphy (8), Williams (2), France (9) and Diez, W-Smith, 47. L-Franco.7-5. HRs-Chicago, Palmeiro (9). Cin-

cinnoti, Bell (10). 100 000 511-3 12 0 TOT TOC 001-4 4 1 Glavine, Acker (5), Garber (8) and Virgil; Cax, Dayley (8) and Warrell (8) and Pena. W-Worsell, 7-4 L-Garber, 8-10. HR-Atlanto, Grittey (14). #18 B41 002-8 15

168 800 808-1 9 1 Carmon and Parrish; Whitson, Booker (6). Comstock (9) and Sontlage. W-Carman, 8-9. L-Whitson, 10-9. HR—Philadelphia, Schmidt

000 001 003-4 7 New York 000 008 800-0 4 D Gooden and Carter: LaCoss. Garrells (B),

Major League Standings

Through Saturday's Games AMERICAN LEAGUE

Puleo, Olwine (6), Assenmocher (8) and-Virgil; Mograne, Forsch (7), Dayley (8). Werrell (8) and Pena. W-Magrane. 7-4. L-Pulea. 5-7. Sv-Worrell, (27). HRs-Aftento. Murphy Toronto .558 New York ATT Fernandez, Leach (1), Sisk (5), Myers (5), .457 18 Orosco (7) and Carter; Hammaker, Downs Battlmere ,785 (8) and Brenly, W.-Hummaker, 9-9. L.-Fer-West Division nandez, 10-8. Oakland Sanderson, Hall (5), Baller (8) and J.Davis: Browning and Diaz. W-Brownists. 6-17, L-Kansas City 492 Sonderson, 7-7. HRs--Chicope, J.Davis (18). A73 Cincinnat., O'Neill (6), E.Davis (35), 473 54 74 .422 1215 Pilisborgh LEAGUE Ryan, Andersen (7) and Ashby: Blalecki and LaVaillers, W—Bislocki, 1-1. L—Ryan, 5-East Division PcL. 14. HRS—Pitisbursh, Lavallere (1), Van 563

.558 517 Chicago 71

_531 San Francisco .504 Cincinnati 72 Atlanta ,434 12Vz Los Angeles 53 76 ,411 151/2 Son Diego

BASEBALL American League CALIFORNIA-Acquired Johnny Roy, In-

Gooden, 12-L L--LoCoss, 11-8, HR-New York, Perez, Burke (10), McClure (12) and Reed. Fitzgerold (18); Hershizer, Crews (9), Leary 1800e. Activated Bob James, pilcher, from the (11) and Sciascia, W-Burke, 7-0, L-Leary 3-15-day dischied list. Recalled Pat Keedy, third 10. Sv-McClure (5). HR-Montreal Wallach besomen, from Howell of the Pacific Coast

er, from Columbus of the International League, Sent Randy Velarde, shortstop, to Prince William of the Carolina League. OAKLAND-Activated Teny Phillips, secend baseman, from the 21-day disabled list. Sent Rick Rodriguez, pitcher, outright to Modesig of the Collfornia League.

National League LOS ANGELES-Traded Rick Honeyoutt, pilcher, to Oakland for a player to be named

FOOTBALL National Football League

CHICAGO-Announced that Mike Diffice coach, has agreed to a new three-year con-

CLEVELAND-Waived Curtis Weathers.

linebacker. Signed Cody Risien, offensive tackle, to a series of one-year contracts. DENVER-Traded Ken Woodard, linebacker, to Pittsburgh for a future undisclased LA RAMS-Signed Craig Richardson

(10) and Tettleton; Niekra, Cerutti (1), Mus-MINNESOTA—Signed Corl Brazley, defen selman (7), Elchhorn (8) and Whiti, W-Plunk, 2-4. L.-Eichhorn, 10-6. Sv-Eckersley. NEW ORLEANS-Signed Alphonse Wil (11). HRs-Oakland, Lanstord (17), McGwire

llarns, wide receiver. Placed Jett Wenzel. guard, on the injured reserve list. SAN DIEGO—Wolved Tom Flick and Mike Moroski, guarterbacks; Derrie Nelson, Ron Brown, Tim Lucas and Fred Jones, Ilinebackprovided bris regraphy vinethry term defensive back; Tony Simmons, detensive end: Bigise Winter and David Diaz-Infante. detensive linemen; John Stodnik and Jim Leonard, offensive linemen; Todd Spencer. running back; Tag Rome, Eric Mullins and Clarence Collins, wide receiver; and Jeff Goffney, place kicker. Placed Alian Durden.

Football

CFL Standings

W L T PF PA PIS a 2 0 255 186 12 6 3 0 263 239 12 Witt. Have (6) and Petralfi, Porter (7); Ter-Hamilton rell and Nakes. W-Terreit 11-10. L-Witt. 7-7. 4 4 1 250 239 2 7 0 236 366 001 100 801-3 7 2 Blyleven, Frazier (7) and Laudner, Butera 6 3 0 322 231 5 3 0 229 140 10 (B); Barker, Burris (4), Aldrich (5), Clear (9) 3 4 0 795 323 and Surholf, W-Blyleven, 13-10. L-Barker, 2- Calgary 2 4 1 197 302 1. HRs--Minnesota, Guetti (28), Puckett 2 Saskatchwa Friday's Reputt

> Edmonton 39, Saskatchewan 13 Saturday's Result

NFL Exhibition Games Seattle 35. Detroit 10 New England 38, Minnesola 27 Tempo Boy 17, Washington 10 Miami 35. Philadelphia 3 New Octoons 31, Pittsburgh 25 Cincinnati 28, Green Bay 20 Cleveland 23, Atlanta 3 Konsas City 34, Buttele 14

indiangeolis 17. Houston 6

N.Y. Jets 30, N.Y. Glonis 23

Denver 24 L.A. Roms 20

Hockey

100 000 28x-3 E B United States Buffin, Bedresion (7), Calhoun (8) and Par- Conada rish; Noite and Santiaga, W-Noite, 2-2. L-Ruffin, 10-11. HR—Philiodelphia, James (17). 379 900 910 9-5 8 1

United States 4 Finland 1 Conada 4. Czechoslovakia 4 Saturday's Result Sweden 5, Soviet Union 3

Transition

infielder, and a player to be named later. Achica, nose lackle: Dan Anderson, corper-Del Rodgers, running backs: placed Derrick Crowland wide receiver; Anthony Holyfield and Kevin Lilly, defensive ends; Sam Kenno dy and Fred Small, linebockers: Sean Thomas cornerback; and Chuck Thomas guard on

> National Hockey League TORONTO-Signed Luke Richardson, defensemon, to a multi-year contract.

FLORIDA SOUTHERN-Named Gordon Gibbons essistant basketball coach FULLERTON STATE-Named Larner interim baseball cooch. KEUKA-Named Bob Guy women's valleyball coach and Kris Jensen women's soccer

NEW YORK UNIVERSITY—Named John Glurg wrestling cooch, Mark Clayton assistant wrestling coach. Steve Mormando tencing cooch, Russell Wilson ossistant fencing coach, Tracy Kritchman assistant track coachond Karen Gillis assistant women's basket RUTGERS-Nomed Steve Wagner Crev

European Soccer

ENGLISH FIRST DIVISION Arsenai 4. Partamouth 6 Chariton 1, Manchester United : Cheisea 3 Luton 0 Derby 0, Wimbledon 1 Everton 4 Sheffleld Wednesday Newcastle 0, Nottingham Forest 1

Southampton B, Queens Park Rangers 1 Watterd 1. Tettenham Hatsour West Ham 2 Narwich & Points standings: Queens Park Natting ham Foresi 10; Chelses 9; Everton, Monches ter United 8: Tottenham 7; Liverpool, Coventry 6; Oxford. Southmoton, Wimbledon 5. Arsenal Derby County, West Ham, Watterd 4;

Norwich, Newcostle 3: Luton, Shelfield

Wednesday, Portsmouth; Charlton 6

SPANISH FIRST DIVISION Athletico Bilboo 2, Los Palmos 1 Sporting Gijon Q. Valladelid a Español D. Cella 1

FRENCH FIRST DIVISION WEST GERMAN CUP Kaiserslautern 3 Mannheim 1 Hamburg 3 Homburg 0 Moenchengladbach 2 Leverkusen 1

Cologne 3 Stuttgert 6 Essen 1 Munich 3 Frankfurt 3 Scholke : Oldenburg 0 Bochum 0 Verden D Bremen 4

Tennis

MEN'S TOURNAMENT (At Jeriche, New York) **Quarterfinals**

David Pate (8), U.S., def. Ivan Lendi III. Czechoslovakia 6-3, 6-7 (9-7), 7-6 (?-3). Jonas V. Svensson, Sweden, del. Pai Cosh (3), Australia, 6-7 (9-7), 6-2, 7-5. Henri Leconte (7), France, def. Jimmy Connors (2), U.S., 3-6, 3-7 (retired). Paul Annocone. U.S., def. Andres Gomez (4). Ecuador, 6-3, 6-2.

(Al Mohwat, New Jersey)

Şemifinais Pate def. Annocone, 7-6 (11-9). 6-4. Svensson det Leconic, 6-1, 6-1. WOMEN'S TOURNAMENT

Kolering Molleton, Bulgaria, def. Helena Sukova (1), Czechaslovakia, 6-2, 6-3. Manuela Maleeva (3), Bulgario, del. Raitoella Reggi (8), Italy, s-4, 4-3. Lari McNell (4), U.S., del. Catarina Lindavist (7), Sweden, 46, 6-4, 6-3, Sylvin Hanika (6), West Germany, def. Diamoe Balestrat, Australia, 6-2, 7-5.

Monuela Maleeva def. Kalering Maleeva, a-Hanika del. McNell (4), 6-4, 2-6, 6-2

Mets Put to Flight, 9-1, by Giants' Sacrifice Flies Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches Clark singled in Mitchell and Brenly last to accomplish the feat, on May five-game skid with the victory, his

SAN FRANCISCO - Candy to make it 3-0, then Mike Aldrete 3, 1986. Maldonado hit almost as many sacrifice flies Saturday as Sid Fernandez threw pitches in the San Francisco Giants' 9-1 rout of the New

York Mets. Maldonado's three sacrifice flies tied a major league record, while

SATURDAY BASEBALL Fernandez left the game with tendinitis in his shoulder, having thrown only six pitches, on two of

fore Chili Davis was walked inten- by six other players. Don Mattingly ended a seven-game losing streak.

a tilted planer.

Well he might.

one of them.

By Ira Berkow

New York Times Service

of the vincible, is always with us. It remains one of

the delights and frustrations and agonies of life on

The highly favored U.S. basketball team, ahead

by 20 at one point, lost the Pan American Games

gold medal to Brazil, 120-115, as one of the Brazil-

ian players, Marcel Souza, goaded the Americans:

The notion of invincibility was also raised again

recently by Tyrell Biggs, himself a gold medal

winner as a super-heavyweight boxer in the 1984

Olympic Games. Biggs spoke about his chances in

challenging for the heavyweight title against Mike

Tyson on Oct. 16. "People have said he was invin-

cible." Biggs said. "I plan to prove that wrong."

Mark Breland — who, as Tyson today, had been an

undefeated champion - was knocked out by Mar-

lon Starling and surrendered his World Boxing

One of the most stunning pugilistic develop-

ments of the year — or of recent years — was Sugar

Ray Leonard's defeat of Marvelous Marvin Hagler

for the middleweight title. The man with the spar-

kling pate seemed stronger, nastier, angrier and

better tuned than his smilin', dancin' challenger.

History had provided a precedent, but not many

of us are scholars or have long memories. There

was no way that another strong, angry and emi-

nently nasty champion — who had previously

knocked out the former heavyweight titlist with

first-round knockouts in two straight fights -

could possibly lose to his younger challenger, one

whose numerous pronunciamentos included that

But the gloomier gus, Sonny Liston, ended the

fight slumped in his corner after the seventh round.

and in a later duel fell heavily and didn't (or

refused to) get up from the canvas, as the other

fellow, one Muhammad Ali, danced like a bee

professional football locker room one day and look

he danced like a butterfly and stung like a bee.

Association welterweight crown.

One only has to think back to Aug. 22, when

"You are better - you should be winning!"

NEW YORK - The invincible, to say nothing

singled in Davis and Jose Uribe squeezed home Clark and it was 5-0.

fifth and scored on Maldonado's

"Little things like this can help a which Robby Thompson and Kevin ball club win," said Maldonado, Eric Davis and Paul O'Neill ho-Mitchell singled. Terry Leach re- who did not get a hit. "When you mered and Tom Browning pitched lieved, but Bob Brenly's bunt single can go after pitches and hit them a five-hitter against Chicago. The loaded the bases and Maldonado's where you want to hit them, it's a left-hander, who struck out six, had

Mitchell, who scored three times, tripled to open the San Francisco

sacrifice fly. In the seventh the Giants made it 8-0 on consecutive sacrifice flies by Brenly and Maldonado, before Jose Uribe doubled in a Atlanta, which got 12 hits to the run in the eighth. The team's four Cardinals' 5 but stranded 13 runsacrifice flies tied another record.

sacrifice fly drove in Thompson be- good day." He tied a record shared not won since July 5; the Reds

On the Notion of Invincibility

Few gave Leonard a chance, but Leonard was not lurking inside us. And it's hard to convince some-

around. The ambulatory assemblage of solid beef irony: The horse who beat him was named Upset.

New York's first baseman, Keith

Hernandez, went 0-for-3zero with a walk, ending a 17-game hitting Cardinals 4, Braves 2: In St. Louis, Willie McGee and rookie Lance Johnson each drove in two runs in the first inning to help beat

Reds 4. Cubs 1: In Cincinnati,

and rolling muscles is, to a layman, staggering,

This is exemplified in the locker room of the best

football team in creation pro tem, or at least as of

But below the surfaces, vincibility is evident, in

the mind and emotions - as so graphically illus-

trated by the drug-related and alcohol-related ig-

norance and arrogance of Lawrence Taylor in his

recent autobiography — and in the vulnerability of

Karl Nelson, the Giants' 6-foot-6, 285-pound

(1.98 meters, 129.3 kilograms) starting tackle, has

been diagnosed as having Hodgkin's disease, a

cancer of the lymph node tissue. The doctor said

that it had been caught early, that it was localized

It is the same disease suffered by Jeff Blatnick

who recovered and went on to win the gold medal

in the heavyweight division of Greco-Roman wres-

None of us is immune to the vagaries and caprices

of forces within and without - not the linemen, not

the running backs (recall that Doug Kotar, a Giant

back, suffered a malignant and inoperable brain

tumor in 1982 and died a year later). Yet it always

comes as such a shock, such a surprise, those sudden

No one, of course, knows the vulnerabilities

one else of a problem that isn't immediately dis-

and that the chances of recovery are 90 to 95

tling in the 1984 Olympics.

and strong! He looks so invincible.

the leg of Eddie Miles.

the end of January, the New York Giants.

Pirates 8. Astros 2: in Pittsburgh, Mike Bielecki held Houston to six hits for his first major-league complete game and teammate Andy Van Slyke hit a grand slamhome run. The Astros lost their fourth straight, although Nolan Ryan struck out seven to set a ma-

200 or more strikeouts.

Padres 3, Phillies 1: In San Die-

Philadelphia. geles. Tom Foley doubled with one out in the 10th to score Montreal

son, giving Oakland its victory. McGwire became the second Oakland player to hit 40 home runs in a season, Reggie Jackson having

fore extending his record for most homers in a season by a rookie. Tigers 4, Rangers 1: In Detroit, Chet Lemon homered and Walt Terrell pitched a four-hitter against Texas to continue winning at Tiger Stadium, Terrell is 11-i0 this sea-

Mariner, 7, Yankees 1; Yankees twists of fortune and health. Gee, he looks so big

Bob Goldsholl, the sagacious broadcaster, recalled Kevin Loughery, then coaching the Bullets, telling him of the time he questioned an injury to "No one could find anything wrong with Miles. recalled Goldsholl, "And Miles was sort of forced to continue playing. Then one game Miles was three-run home runs and Tom Can-

coming down court and there was a loud, sickening snap. It was Miles's Achilles tendon. Loughery said that that was the last time he questioned a player who said he was hurting." The mysteries of sport mirror those of life, or is

it the other way 'round? In man and in beast. Never was there a race horse more widely considafter, it is believed by some, having stung only like ered invincible than Man o' War. He won 20 of his 21 races, before being retired. His lone defeat, in As to seemingly god-like creatures, walk into a 1919, was of course a tremendous event moreover, it will forever be recalled as the embodiment of

first since July 5.

jor-league record with 11 seasons of

Van Slyke's grand slam was the ninth given up by Houston pitchers this season, tying the major-league record held by three teams.

go. Eric Nolte's four-hitter and pinch hitter Marvell Wynne's tworun single with the bases loaded and two out in the seventh beat tionally, reloading the bases. Will of the New York Yankees was the Browning (6-11) broke a personal Expos 6, Dodgers 5: In Los An-

> teammate Andres Galarraga, who also had doubled. Athletics 6, Blue Jays 5: In the American League, in Toronto. rookie Mark McGwire led off the 10th with his 40th homer this sea-

had 47 in 1969. McGwire had gone 50 at-bats without a homer, his longest drought of the season, be-

son but 10-2 at home, and has a 29-7 career record at Tiger Stadium. Angels 6, Orioles 5: In Baltimore, Ruppert Jones singled in Bob Boone in the eighth and California ended a nine-game losing streak to the Orioles, dating back to May 15, their first meeting this year.

4, Mariners 2: In New York, Mike Easter hit a three-run homer to help his team split the doubleheader with Seattle. In the opener, Seattle's Mark Langston pitched a sixhitter and struck out eight, increasing his league-leading total to 207. Indians 7, Red Sox 2; Indians 2 Red Sox 1: In Cleveland, Rich Yett pitched a two-hitter and Cory Snyder homered with one out in the ninth to help sweep the doubleheader with Boston. In the opener. Pat Tabler and Mel Hall each hit

diotti pitched a five-hitter. Twins 12, Brewers 3: In Milwaukee. Kirby Puckett got four hits. two of them bases-empty homers. to help Minnesota halt a nine-game

losing streak on the road.

White Sox 7, Royals 2: In Chicago. Ivan Calderon hit a three-run homer and Floyd Bannister held Kansas City to six hits, ending the Royals' three-game winning streak. It was their first loss under the new manager, John Wathan. (UPI, AP)

A Provocateur Gets The French to Argue

International Herald Tribune PARIS — As the rentrée begins its content was not only inaudible on French television, one of the but generally ignored except for first surjects on "Droit de Rè- such programs as one in which a ponse," the energetically conten- tanked-up anarchist shouted a few tions current affairs program pre- clearly heard rude words. sented on TF! by Michel Polac, will be the projected bridge to the

MARY BLUME

Re de Ré, a lovely and relatively unspoiled island off the west coast of France.

The bridge, long contested, has finally been given the green light amid rumors of influence peddling and shady deals. It is a naturai subject for "Droit de Réponse." although a more prudent man than Polac might have taken pause: Francis Bouygues, who has the contract to build the bridge, is Polac's boss as the new owner of the TF1 network.

Bouygues." Polac says. "If it turns out that the project is illegal, it's not his fault but that of the politicians who approved it. And Bouvgues will have someone to speak on his behalf."

The point of "Droit de Réponse" — the right to reply — Polac says, is to provoke debate. This is not easy in a country where people rarely speak their minds and never change them.

"You will never hear a guest say, all right you have convinced me." Polac says. "I think it could happen in other countries that people might not think it dishonorable to say you've made me change my mind. In France it's impossible."

In France people do not listen to each other either, a further hindrance to good debate. As camouflage. Polac at first invited too many guests who would have too much to drink before and during the show, the result being a miasma of inchoate insults and cigarette smoke over which floated the sardonically benign visage of Po-

lac vainly calling for order.

"Droit de Réponse" was at that

time such a noisy free-for-all that

"If one looked at that show today, it's pretty harmless," Polac says. "I've never rebroadcast it so people keep the illusion that it's a real scandal."

As time goes on — "Droit de

Reponse" is now in its sixth year - Polac and his researchers, led by Catherine Sinet, have done some first-rate investigative reporting. The program raises quesions about how the country works that you don't see raised in the French written press. says a foreign journalist who has been on it twice. Such institutions as the notarial system have taken longoverdue hard knocks from "Droit de Réponse," which also made the nation aware of nasty doings in Nice with its casino wars and curious business dealings of its mayor, Jacques Médecin.

"I am not after anyone's head," Polac says. "I wasn't so much attacking Jacques Medecin as the way he mixed politics with private affairs. I don't attack a particular notary but the notarial system in general. I don't attack men, I attack systems, bad laws, the way thines don't work."

A lot of people do not like the program, which is indeed not particularly likable although sometimes compelling. Polac shrewdly counterattacks criticism by suggesting that his enemies want to shut him up, thereby initiating a movement to defend his program. By calling attention to constant threat (people from François Mitterrand to Jean-Marie Le Pen would, he says, be glad to see him go), Polac has insured his safery. He reckons his position right now to be more secure than ever. One may assume that he is also shrewd ecough to know the best way to disarm someone is to make him

self spent three years hiding in the Massif Central. In 1957 he was in the United States studying broadcasting on a Fulbright and watching Mike Wallace at his most inquisitorial. "His interviews were like a police interrogation, blinding lights and all," Polac says. On his return he wrote a report comparing private and public broadcasting. He came out in favor of public broadcasting and has not changed his views despite the recent privatizations in France.

"I think we should have done more to save it," he says. Privatization means that starting this fall Polac's show, which goes on late Saturday night and lasts nearly two hours, will have two two-minute commercial breaks. Polac has no objection and is pleased that the time has sold well.

"I accepted it because I thought the logic of privatization should be pushed to the utmost. I didn't want to avoid it and be an exception. Let people see the problems il creates.

Impartiality, Polac says, is al-

most impossible if one knows a subject well. Some of his strongest programs have dealt with France's far right, including one in reply to the National Front leader, Jean-Marie Le Pen, who called Polac a "stinking hyena." Polac held up for viewers an album of Nazi songs distributed by a recording company of which Le Pen is a director. Mocking Le Pen's fears of contamination by Jews, immigrants and AIDS sufferers, Polac held the album wearing a rubber glove bearing a yellow star.

After his program Polac says he feels exhilarated for a few hours then is wiped out for the next two days. He is not at all Parisien and is considered by some a recluse. On television, peering over his half glasses, he often seems above the fray, and feels it.

"The glasses do make me look sneaky," he says, "I am a bit of a spectator. I think my interest in Born in Paris in 1930, Polac saw oriental philosophy makes me feel his father, a decorated veteran of that I am here and elsewhere at World War I, deported and him- the same time. I must appear as an



Michel Polac presiding at a session of his television program "Droit de Réponse."

on the show say I have given them subjects as economic policy." a chance to speak."

Polac has described himself as a diplomatic provocateur, a hopeless but essential combination if one is to stay true to oneself and still remain employed. In his long career he has had ample experience of being censored and fired. "I am a provocateur but working in radio and TV has made me learn about diplomacy."

Although he is generally considered a Socialist, Polac denies party affiliation. "I am not a political militant, contrary to what people say. I have never done a program to glorify a party." He admits that if the Socialists had not come to power in 1981. "Droit de Réponse" would not exist.

"That's true, I am of the left for the reason that in France the left has always fought for freedom of

umpire so that people feel I have been timid or against it. In that been fair. Viewers may think I lay sense I am definitely of the left. traps but people who have been though not necessarily on such

There are subjects he would not touch, not because of pressure but because he considers them too sensitive — suicide, for example. "The first suicide that happened in the days following our program would be blamed on us."

He has a high sense of his own importance, derived in part from his struggle to survive. For the fifth anniversary of "Droit de Reponse" last January, self-congratulation was the leitmotiv, from the reprinting of a rightist newspaper poll saying that 82 percent of the public felt that a privatized TF1 should keep Polac in his job to the utterances of the then-head of TF1. who compared Polac to Daumier and Céline.

Polac defines his progam as dangerous and useful - dangerous in that it could encourage the expression and the right has either poujadist side of France to believe

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EDUCATIONAL

that because so many institutions don't work democracy itself is at fault, useful in that for the first time these institutions have been criticized for a mass audience.

"Now they have become subjects of conversation. I am not claiming that much has changed, but at least people are talking about what's wrong. That is a little progress."

French television is remarkably hidebound: Polac's program, like it or not, stirs the air. "Television is the opiate of the people and I would like to make it a tonic," he says. "I try to be an antidote, that is my first aim.

"My second aim, which is impossible, is for a truth, transparency, glasnost. I think all societies need transparency and so for me television should be a mirror. More a mirror than a call to action. I don't think we have much power to change things or to win justice. Just being a mirror isn't

The Diplomatic

By William Safire Washington — The hot-test word in diplomatic parlance is klov When President Reagan and

Speaker of the House Jim Wright issued their short-lived peace plan for Central America, doves in the United States promptly dubbed it a mere ploy to help speed aid to the contras when the Sandinistas turned it down. A reporter asked Secretary of State George P. Shultz, "Is it a ploy." Replied Shultz, in a verbal snipplet that made a nice sound bite of all the news shows. "It's not just a play, it's a serious

effort." Soon afterward, when Central American presidents put their own plan forward, hawks here characterized Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega Saavedra's; quick rhetorical acceptance of that as a pley of

his own. Obviously, students o., diplomacy have a major accusator, word to contend with. What is the state of play on play?

Sir Charles James Napier (whose Latin-coded Peccavi informed his 1842 to describe a military drill be to lose the Jaw itself out of a line, perhaps back-forming means." the word from deploy: "They acquire the art of ploying and deploying their troops."

Before that, ploy was being used as an informal short form of an archaic meaning of employ: "to justifying the mi an, " use," as one would give full employ end . . . " wrote St. to a tool. The Scots used the word to mean "activity," and then "escapade"; that's where it picked up a roguish quality, as a pursuit that young rakes would adopt to amuse themselves, or to outwit or disconcert others.

In the United States, this useful old term - still, curiously, considered "informal" by many lexicographers -- means "trick, sly action, mild deceit" in its pejorative sense, "maneuver, gambit" in a more ad-

miring sense. Be careful with the synonym gambit, which is in its figurative sense a ploy: a ploy is not always a gambit. That's because the essence of gambit is "opening, beginning." In chess, the term denotes the purposeful sacrifice of a pawn or other piece at the start of a game to gain an advantage; its meaning has been extended in the real world to "an

New York San Francisco Los Angeles

race," kecom, the tation while An opening

don't use it. rately, behavers not a onel Obver 1. North his case, the noble and freedom fighters in Conne ca provided the good end a fied his use of tandry made as lying to Congress and sh

"At the risk of drawing the sale tion of a special processor. Jim Newton, formerly of DOS York Times foreign desking to call attention to the electrication the phrase the end justices. means, which the Iran-contrast vestigative committee appeared ger to attribute to Karl Mark

I recalled the often-quared to the phrase by Thomas Jeffer after he slipped around Congress and the Constitution to acquire the rast Louisiana territory. "To lose!" our country by a scrupulous adhercolleagues in London that "I have ence in written law," said the Unit-Sind" in India) used the word in ed States's giard president, "would maneuver that formed a column absurdly sacrificing the end to the

But Newton - macked end vs. means to a transl, ition of the 48th letter of St. Jeron e, written circa A.D. 400. "The hm.: often adopted by strong men in a controver at its

church father who to Bible from Hebren manuscripts into Lata formed the basis of the "However eager, and 🦂 congressmen must be in I

nel North as adopting the of the Marxist 'enemy.' Newton, now at The Ati. stitution, "surely they don't a St Jerome in mind"

Or Sophoeles, either, or the tra," written circa 400 had the Greek playwright used wants that translate into English as 111 can: excuses any evil " Bad philosophic but certainly a prosecutive thought; it does not, however have an the specific end-means texture . tion, so until a Lexicographic, I to a ular comes up with an earlier off a tion. St. Jerome gets the could Very York Times 5 to

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